

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 20 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 92 " 68

September 20 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity " 86 " 58

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.88

3025 日二十初月八年卯乙

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HAS VILNA FALLEN?

MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

Mr. Lloyd George on the Situation.

SIR JOHN FRENCH AND THE CANADIANS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE CANADIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE.

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

September 19, 3.00 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French recently visited the Canadian Cavalry Brigade which includes the 2nd King Edward's Horse. In a speech he paid a tribute to the splendid manner in which, during the early part of the year, when the Canadian infantry had suffered so greatly, they had volunteered to leave their horses and come out here. He dwelt on the prominent part they had played in the battle of Festubert and also in the battle of Givenchy. Since then, up till a few days ago, they had been working their hardest in the trenches. He concluded by saying that their record would go down to posterity as one of the most splendid in British history.

LORD SELBOURNE'S ASSURANCE.

NO INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION.

September 19, 3.00 p.m.
Lord Selbourne speaking at Norwich said that the future outlook was a more anxious one for Germany than for us. He warned his hearers against believing Press statements on the subject of compulsory service. There was no idea of legislation with a view to industrial compulsion. He said that Earl Kitchener had decided that skilled labourers on farms would be put on the same footing as munition workers.

MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

FRENCH MAKE MANY PRISONERS.

September 19, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that there is marked artillery activity along the whole front, while in the region of Peronne the Germans, after exploding a very powerful mine, attacked, but were repulsed; the French making a number of prisoners. There is a fierce grenade fight in the Vosges.

THE FALL OF VILNA.

GERMANS CLAIM THAT RUSSIANS ARE RETREATING.

September 19, 5.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a German official telegram claims that Vilna has fallen, and that the Russians are retreating.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND COMPULSION.

GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO GIVE THE COUNTRY A LEAD.

September 19, 9.25 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George, in answer to a letter from a correspondent, says: "You say rightly, the Government ought to give the nation a lead on the question as to whether the moral obligation of every able bodied man to defend his country should be converted, during this war, into a legal obligation. I can assure you that the Government is fully alive to the necessity of giving a definite lead and of examining the subject with a view to coming to a right decision. If figures demonstrate that we can win with the voluntary system it would be folly to provoke a controversy. On the other hand if figures demonstrate that the voluntary system has exhausted its ability, and nothing but legal pressure can give us the armies necessary to defend the honour of Great Britain, and save Europe from the triumph of military despotism, I have not yet heard of the man who would resist compulsion under these circumstances."

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

"The men who say that they would offer resistance to the expedient have not yet appeared in the arena, if they do, I predict, that they will not receive the support of the working classes." Mr. Lloyd George plods for the elimination of all personal retributions at this critical time and scathingly denounces the mischief-makers. "I am convinced," he said, "that nothing but the exertion of our whole strength will enable us to obtain the victory on which so much depends. Therefore I am bound to do my best to secure that effort without the least regard to the effect on my own political fortunes. I withdraw nothing I have said regarding the seriousness of the position. Naturally I take a hopeful view but so far, events have justified my apprehensions. I have felt driven by the jeopardy of my native land to sound the note of alarm and I have done so in confident belief that if it succeeds in rousing us in time to put forth all our strength we shall win."

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

CONSIDERABLE MINING ACTIVITY.

September 19, 11.05 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French reports that there is no change on our front since the communique of September 15. There has been considerable mining activity on both sides and our artillery and the enemy's have been active east of Ypres.

FRENCH AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

(Havas Telegram.)

September 17.
A German submarine has sunk in Rhodes roadstead, the French auxiliary cruiser "Indian" 800 tons. Of 62 men 11 are missing.

ENEMY WORKS DESTROYED.

(Havas Telegrams.)

September 18.
Yesterday cannonading, mining, grenade struggles and rifle fire prevailed on the whole front. The French have succeeded in destroying electrical works at Turskelet by gunfire.

TRIESTE TO BE EVACUATED.

Skirmishes have taken place on the Italian front. A decree issued by the Governor of Trieste has ordered the town to be evacuated.

TURCO-BULGARIAN AGREEMENT.

The Turco-Bulgarian agreement initiated will be submitted to the Sultan for signature.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TRADE UNIONS RESOLVE TO ASSIST IN MAKING MUNITIONS.

September 18, 1.55 p.m.
A conference of Trade Unions, after listening to a speech by Mr. Lloyd George, passed a resolution accepting his statement that further effort is necessary to increase the output of munitions, pledging itself to secure the suspension of trade union restrictions and to assist in systematic investigations with a view to determining the least possible amount of skilled labour necessary to enable the machinery to be employed twenty-four hours daily, to facilitate the more extensive employment of unskilled male and female labour and the enrolment of volunteer workers.

ENEMY EXPERIENCES CLIMATIC DIFFICULTIES IN GALICIA.

September 18, 1.35 p.m.
An Austrian communique states that fighting in east Galicia has greatly slackened and the situation is completely unchanged, but it admits that the Russian attacks on the Volynian triangle fortress are growing more severe. German correspondents on this front dilate on the bad weather, that the roads are hampering the Austro-Germans and are creating enormous difficulties in keeping the troops supplied. They describe the roads as bottomless swamps, and as was the case last Autumn, are impassable. Automobiles and army horses are useless and the whole transport falls on little native horses, which alone are equal to the strain. They also state that the Russian Commander, General Ivanoff, has profited by these conditions to develop an offensive on an extended scale.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

September 18, 4.25 p.m.
The political situation in Russia is very obscure but the fact emerging above everything is the patriotic restraint of all parties in the Duma, which is shown by their calm behaviour, fully conscious of the great responsibilities confided in them by the country which is worthily upholding them. It is stated that the prorogation of the Duma was the result of the recommendation of the Premier, M. Goremykin. It was opposed by the rest of the Cabinet, but at the same time nobody questions his patriotic motives. Apparently he considered the Duma had completed its task and the prolongation of the session would merely give an opportunity for pressing political developments which he considered inopportune. The view of others is that a continued session would be in the best interests of the successful conduct of the war.

SWEDEN TO STOP TRAFFICKING WITH GERMANY.

September 18, 4.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says Sweden has prohibited the transit by sea between one Swedish port and another of all goods, the export of which has been prohibited. The steamers thus trafficking have been failing to reach their alleged destinations and it is known that some reached Germany or were taken to Germany. The authorities at Stockholm have detained a steamer starting for Malmoe with half a million kilograms of lead. Great anxiety is felt in Sweden at the practical stoppage of the import of coal from England. Many of the gasworks and factories are in a desperate position in consequence. Reuter has good authority for stating that the British Government is prepared to issue licences for numerous commodities on the prohibited export list for delivery in Sweden, provided that Sweden allows the transit of an agreed amount of goods to Russia.

BULGARIAN PREMIER RECEIVES SECRET COMMUNICATIONS FROM ENTENTE POWERS.

September 18, 4.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says that on the 14th instant, representatives of the Entente Powers called separately on the Premier and handed him communications, the contents of which have not been divulged.

FLEET OF TURKISH MUNITIONS CARRIERS SUNK BY THE RUSSIANS.

September 18, 4.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says a Russian destroyer sank, near Sinope, another fleet of Turkish sailing ships laden with munitions. The crews were captured.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

THE DARDANELLES.

September 18, 5.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says there are continuous cannonades from guns of calibre.
A communique adds that there is nothing important to report concerning the Dardanelles during recent days, but the Turks have started mining operations at several points, which is a novel procedure for them. We have completely destroyed their mines, suffering no losses.

AMERICAN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Lansing has announced that the Note to Great Britain is ready. It appears that the despatch has been delayed pending a further German reply to the submarine question.
It is understood the Note holds that the burden of proof in the seizure of cargoes rests with Great Britain, and not with American owners or shippers.

THE EXCHANGE IN AMERICA.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the extraordinary improvement in the exchange is regarded as indicating that the Anglo-French Commission is progressing very satisfactorily. The opposition of the German Americans is less serious and daily participation of the north western financiers appears to be already assured.

VIOLATION OF DUTCH TERRITORY.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.
A message from Amsterdam says the constant violation of Dutch territory by Zeppelins, is arousing uneasiness and indignation in Holland.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

There is a fierce grenade fight in the Vosges.

The Russians have sunk another fleet of sailing vessels in the Black Sea.

Lord Selbourne said that the future outlook was more anxious for Germany than it was for us.

A German official telegram claims that Vilna has fallen and that the Russians are retreating.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports no change on our front since the communique of September 15.

Mr. Lloyd George agrees that the Government ought to give the country a lead on the question of compulsion.

There is great anxiety in Sweden owing to the practical stoppage of the import of coal from England.

Earl Kitchener has decided that skilled labourers on farms will be put on the same footing as munition workers.

The political situation in Russia is obscure, but the fact, emerging above everything, is the patriotic restraint of all parties in the Duma.

Sweden has prohibited the transit by sea between one Swedish port and another all goods for export, which have been prohibited.

In the region of Peronne, the Germans after exploding a very powerful mine, attacked, but were repulsed, the French making many prisoners.

There has been considerable mining activity on the Western front and on both sides, and both the Allies and the enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres.

Lord Selbourne warned his hearers at a meeting not to believe Press statements as to the subject of compulsory service. He further said that there was no idea of legislation with a view to industrial compulsion.

Sir John French recently visited the Canadian Cavalry Brigade which includes the 2nd King Edward's Horse. He paid a tribute to the splendid manner in which they had volunteered to leave their horses and had gone into the trenches.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

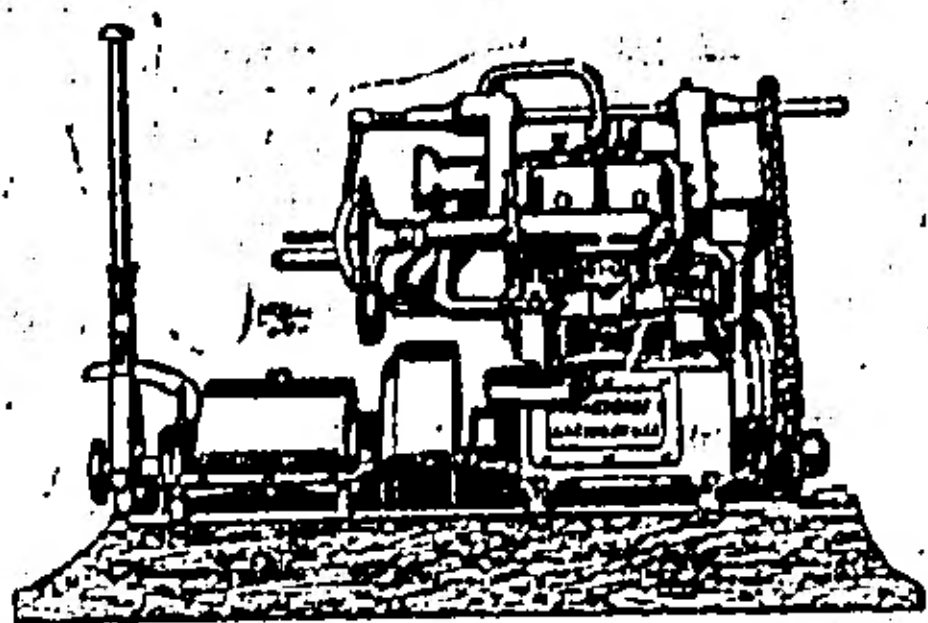
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, September 23.
Extraordinary General Meeting.
Associação Portuguesa de Socorro Mutuo—Club Lusitano—5.30 p.m.

Friday, September 24.
Lecture on Christian Science—Chamber of Commerce Hall, City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

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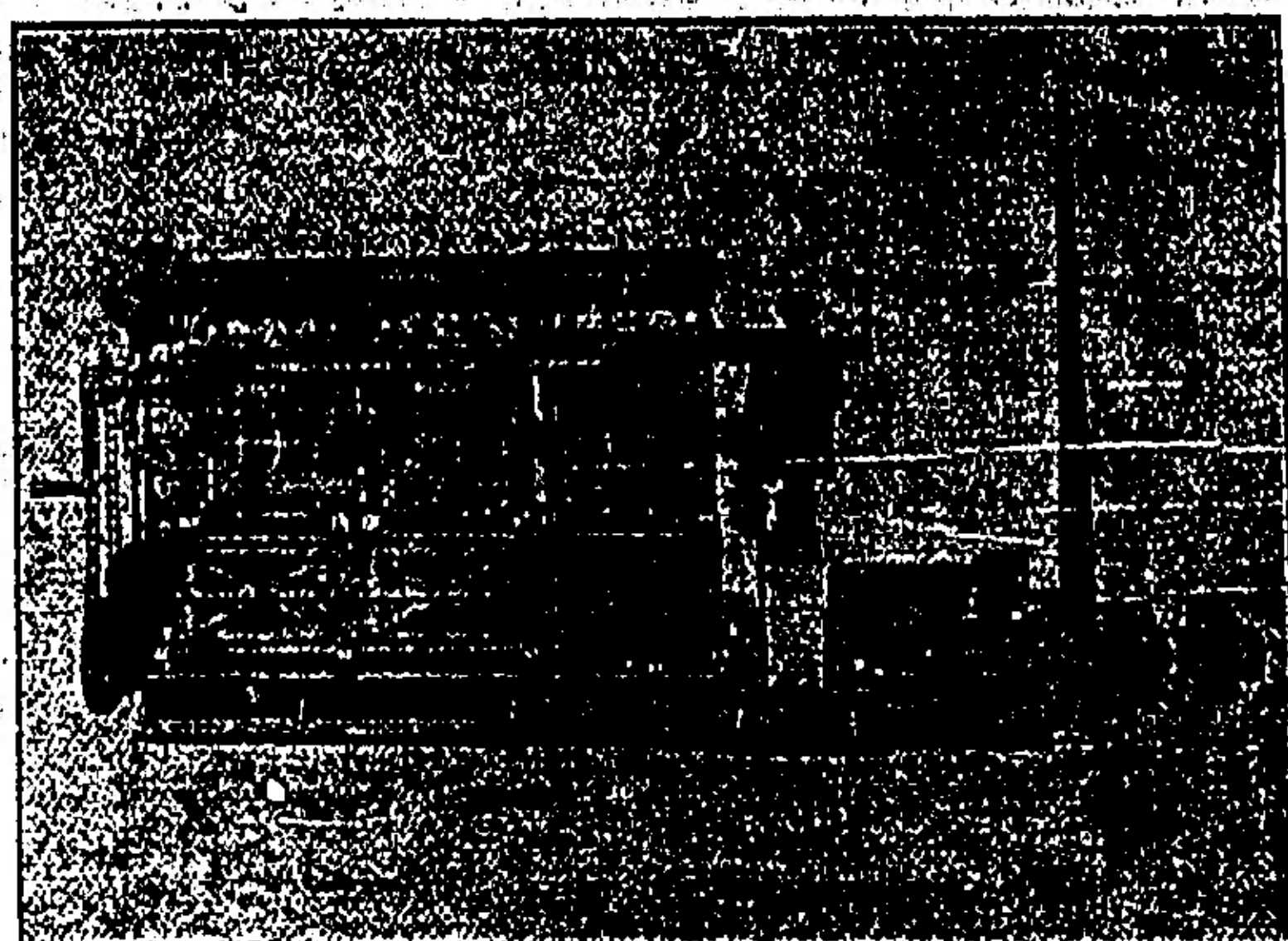
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

Strenuous Measures Necessary.
If Parliament decides that it is unnecessary to call on every man to fight, who is able to fight, it should at least make it an offence, swiftly and severely punishable, for any man or body of men to adopt an attitude that shall make the work of the men in the trenches more difficult and more costly. The weakness, in this respect, that has been displayed of late tends to discredit Britain in the eyes of her allies, and it is full time that, once and for all, measures were taken to prevent a recurrence of labour troubles. Mr. Ben Tillett, the well-known labour leader, was enthused with the right spirit when he recently said: "In a strike I am for my class, right or wrong; in a war I am for my country, right or wrong." A nation at war should know nothing of parties or trade unions. It should be a united nation and unity should be secured by force if necessary.

Daily Press.

War and Eugenics.

The article of the eugenicists therefore deals chiefly with the theoretical side of the problem—the application of the laws of heredity to the known phenomena of war, and his conclusion is that the pessimistic argument is very ill-founded. "For my part," he writes, "I am inclined to think that the most potent factor is probably the tendency to revert to the racial mean, and this may well explain how nations have passed with little change through peace and war. If the peoples of our continent were really to become weaker, more sluggish, more stupid, more enslaved to preconceived ideas, then in truth we might despair of any ultimate good arising out of the present war. But I see no real cause to fear degeneracy. On the contrary, we may hope for an advance, not perhaps in racial qualities, but in the comprehension of our environment. After terrible carnage, the iniquity of the wars of religious persecution was at last realised. So may we hope that this conflict will lead ultimately to some further extension of the realm of justice in international affairs."

China Mail.

The Generosity and Good-will of Our Chinese Friends.

Since December last no fewer than nine classes have been held—four of the nine being for Chinese. Of the 120 candidates examined, 107 received certificates, which is a most gratifying result, and doubtless those that have not yet passed the test will soon be able to do so. Mr. Ralph informs us that a Ladies Voluntary Aid Detachment, with Lady May as Commandant, has been in training for some months at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, and at various lectures and classes. Several new classes are being formed, and thus it is clear that the local Centre of this wide-world organisation, whose humane object obliterates even racial distinctions, is indeed a very worthy branch of the parent body. All will sincerely hope that the members may never be called upon locally to put their proficiency into practice but that they are able to do so if necessary in an indication of praiseworthy foresight and a very reassuring thought to all.

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ITALY & THE ITALIAN PEOPLE

80

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CIVILISATION V. GERMANY,

Back, 80

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LAND, Prof. Loog, 80

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Judicial Administration Reform.
Governor Hsu of Fukien reports to the President that he is actively carrying on the reform in the judicial administration as is emphasized in a series of recent Mandates, says the *Peking Daily News*. The Courts' system has been simplified so that the Courts can do their work more efficiently.

As regards the prison reform, the Governor estimates that to improve the conditions in a fit manner would cost \$20,000.

Reserve Fund for Famine Relief.

In view of the fact that numerous requests have been pouring into the State Department from almost every province, asking for funds to relieve famine sufferers or to retain funds that should be transmitted to the Central Government for the use of relief, a scheme is now under consideration to create a reserve fund for famine purposes exclusively. The scheme proposed is in the nature of a sinking fund to which 1/200 of the total receipts from the provinces each year will be credited to this fund whilst the provinces will each deposit not less than \$80,000 every year to the same account. The funds will be deposited in the provincial treasuries and will under no circumstances be appropriated for any other purpose except famine relief. In addition to this cash reserve there will be also an emergency reserve of not less than 20,000 bags of rice (in each province?). Thus it is hoped that the budget will not be affected by any reasonably big calamity such as flood or drought.

Dr. Cook.

As we stated some weeks since there was a question of whether Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the North Pole claimant, and his party would be allowed to climb Mount Everest. After being held up in Calcutta for a month the explorer received, through the American Consul-General, a negative reply to his request addressed to the Indian Government to be allowed to make the ascent. There being no further object in remaining in India Dr. Cook and his party booked their passages by the *Kum Sang* for Singapore on August 31. We presume he has brought his cinematograph paraphernalia with him as, according to Dr. Cook, his intention is to visit Sumatra, Java and Borneo, these being neutral countries abounding in picturesque scenery. — *Straits Times*.

The Haytian Revolution.
That "liberty's a kind of thing that don't agree with niggers" would seem to have some confirmation from the latest chapter in Haytian history says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The famous black Republic has just indulged in one of its periodical orgies of passion and slaughter. First, a mutiny drove the President from his "palace"; then his friend the Governor retaliated by killing 100 political prisoners; and now the mob has despatched both President and Governor. The late President came into power by a revolution only last January. Whether it is his virtues or his vices that have brought him to grief so speedily, we have no means of knowing.

Four Standard Times.
There are no fewer than four standard times in Australasia corresponding to midnight in England—8 a.m. in Western Australia, 9.30 a.m. in South Australia, 10 a.m. in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, and 11.30 a.m. in New Zealand. And as the British ultimatum to Germany concerning Belgium expired at midnight Berlin time, the war began at 11 p.m. English time. The whirling of our globe is a big handicap to such simultaneous celebrations in different longitudes. When, in October, 1909, San Francisco, rebuilt after the great earthquake of 1906, was "officially" reopened to the world, President Taft suggested that at noon on the opening day the whole American nation should simultaneously drink to the future prosperity of San Francisco. But it was discovered that there are four noons in the United States (which embraces nearly sixty degrees of longitude), and an agreement could not be reached as to which noon to select, the idea was dropped.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London Friday, August 13.

Have the Germans Failed?

What every intelligent student of the war has been anxiously watching for many days is the German enclaving movement in the East. Even the man in the street understands that the fall of Warsaw is of small importance compared with the annihilation of the Russian armies. That the Germans were out to accomplish this if they possibly could is quite evident. The colossal movement that swept round Poland from North to South is the biggest stroke of military strategy ever attempted. The German plan was to drive a wedge north and south, which would cut off the retreat of the Russian armies defending Warsaw. It is perhaps a little early for the cautious military critic to dogmatise on this subject, but at present it is tolerably certain that the German plan has failed. The enemy held Warsaw right enough and no doubt the Polish capital will witness the triumphant entry of the Kaiser Wilhelm at the head of his chosen legions, and much pomp and circumstance of victory in Sigismund Square. Already the new Teuton liberators of ancient Poland are in auguring the new freedom by setting up precisely the same regime that obtains in Belgium. The Poles have been mendaciously assured that the Germans do not make war on a civilian population. This announcement appears on the morning of the day that saw another Zepplin raid on the English coast and about twenty women and children blown to bits. The Poles must have had their own doubts on the subject. Because for days before the city was evacuated by the Russians, death was rained upon it by German aviators. The new Military Governor of Poland promises to be beneficent. But meanwhile he holds a number of the leading Poles found in Warsaw as hostages of war. They are to be shot in platoons unless the city is absolutely submissive, or if the Russians happen to reappear on the scene. The last thing the Russians did in Warsaw was to execute summary justice on some Pro-German Poles who were jeering outside the houses of their pro-Russian compatriots and sinisterly dangling ends of rope before their eyes. The Russians shot some of these dogs, and their souls must have gone straight to the nether regions.

A Barren Victory.
So far as Warsaw is concerned the Germans found, when their cavalry pushed cautiously into its suburbs after swimming their horses across the river, that the place had been absolutely cleaned out. There was not an ounce of metal left in the city. Even the telegraph wires were carried off. If the same is true of the neighbouring fortresses now or shortly to be in the hands of the Germans, it is an amazing achievement, and shows that the Russian retreat must have been long foreseen and carefully prepared. But it is difficult to believe that the Russians can really have got away

with all their big fortress guns. There is good reason to believe that several batteries of formidable Japanese guns, manned by Japanese gunners, were on this front. What has happened to them? But the German official reports claim as yet no big captures. The losses the enemy sustained in capturing Warsaw, and dislodging the Russians from the Vistula, the San and the Narew, must have been enormous. In two months the Germans alone are believed to have lost nearly four hundred thousand men. If this sacrifice proves to have been made to obtain no more than the Kaiser's state entry into Warsaw, and the Russian armies are still intact and off to their new lines, it really amounts to a disaster for the enemy. And it is a very significant fact that the Germans should have made peace overtures to Russia in the hour of what seemed to be their triumph in the East. How far the enemy will attempt to press on, after the retreating Russians are still a matter of conjecture. But the more carefully the situation is considered the less likely it seems that the German General Staff will embark at this season of the year on any rash adventures into the inhospitable heart of Russia. The only advantage the enemy could gain by the tremendous sacrifices made in men, munitions, and energy is to destroy the Russian forces, or to weaken and contain them that they might safely proceed to concentrate great masses of troops elsewhere by transferring them from the East to other theatres of the war. There is no information at present available which suggests that they have any prospect of succeeding in either of these tasks.

The Dardanelles.
Meanwhile we are pushing ahead with renewed vigour in Gallipoli. A fresh landing has been effected which promises notable strategic results. The possibility has long been discussed by soldiers and sailors of seizing the narrow neck of the Peninsula, and thus cutting off from supplies and reinforcements the Turkish forces engaged in resisting our advance from the West. At any moment it is believed that we may get great news from the Dardanelles. That sooner or later we shall win through, is a matter beyond doubt. Once the tremendous task has been accomplished, and the Allied fleets are able to pass through the Straits, the fall of Constantinople will make a thud in history. There is very high authority for the view that Constantinople will prove the key that will unlock the road to Berlin. Once Turkey has been dispossessed of, and the task will not be difficult when the naval guns command her ancient capital, Russia will get munitions to give victory on something like equal terms to her gallant and stubborn armies, the Balkan States will be compelled to declare themselves openly and finally, and there will be a fresh concentration of troops and energies elsewhere. Sir Ian Hamilton is conducting the fighting in Gallipoli in a way that more than justifies his military renown, and the troops under his command are among the finest the Allies possess. A special

Prepaid Advertisements

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tribute is paid by a discriminating special correspondent in Gallipoli to the wonderful physique and careful valour of the Australian and New Zealand troops. They are described as physically the finest men now fighting in the war. They are as big as or bigger than the pick of the Prussian Guards, and whereas the latter are fat and stodgey, the Australians are gaunt and muscular athletes. They have discarded all possible clothing that they could, and are fighting bareheaded in abbreviated shorts and sun helmets. The Mediterranean sun has tanned them a dull brick colour, and they have taken to bomb-throwing like ducks to water. It is remarked that all our fighting men from Overseas, including the Canadians and the Indians, find a sort of sporting attraction in this new war game of chucking dynamite about. It is also noteworthy that the Australians and the Indians, who shared the same honour and perils on the historic occasion of the landing, and have fought side by side ever since, have become sworn friends and brothers-in-arms.

In the West.
Everybody is perhaps naturally asking what is going to happen next in the West. Fighting has been going on all the time right along the line from the sea to the Vosges, but it has been more or less sporadic fighting, like siege operations, and the main offensive is still delayed. But it is coming right enough. Huge reserves of men and munitions are now in

WANTED.

WANTED.—Small furnished house on Peak for married couple from October, November or end of December for 6, 9 or 12 months. Box "H.J." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—The Services of Nurse or good travelling Amah for children in return for first-class passage to England. Apply: "O." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, with side car, late 1914 model.—Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of China, Glassware etc. For permit to view and further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., King's Building.

FOR SALE.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

LOST.

LOST on Thursday, September 16th, An English Pocket Spanish Bitch. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to No. 1 Beaconsfield Arcade.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier Dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A key; probably of a safe. Apply Hongkong Telegraph Office.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Karavolos, Shanghai. Mengoonseong, Bangkok. Nutter, Port Adelaide.

J.M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 16th September, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1915.

Raymondos 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.

Rayward Tangomaru, Kobe. Yiezan & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.

Tongshinglong, Kobe. Dorensaku, Shanghai.

Chinggun 35 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

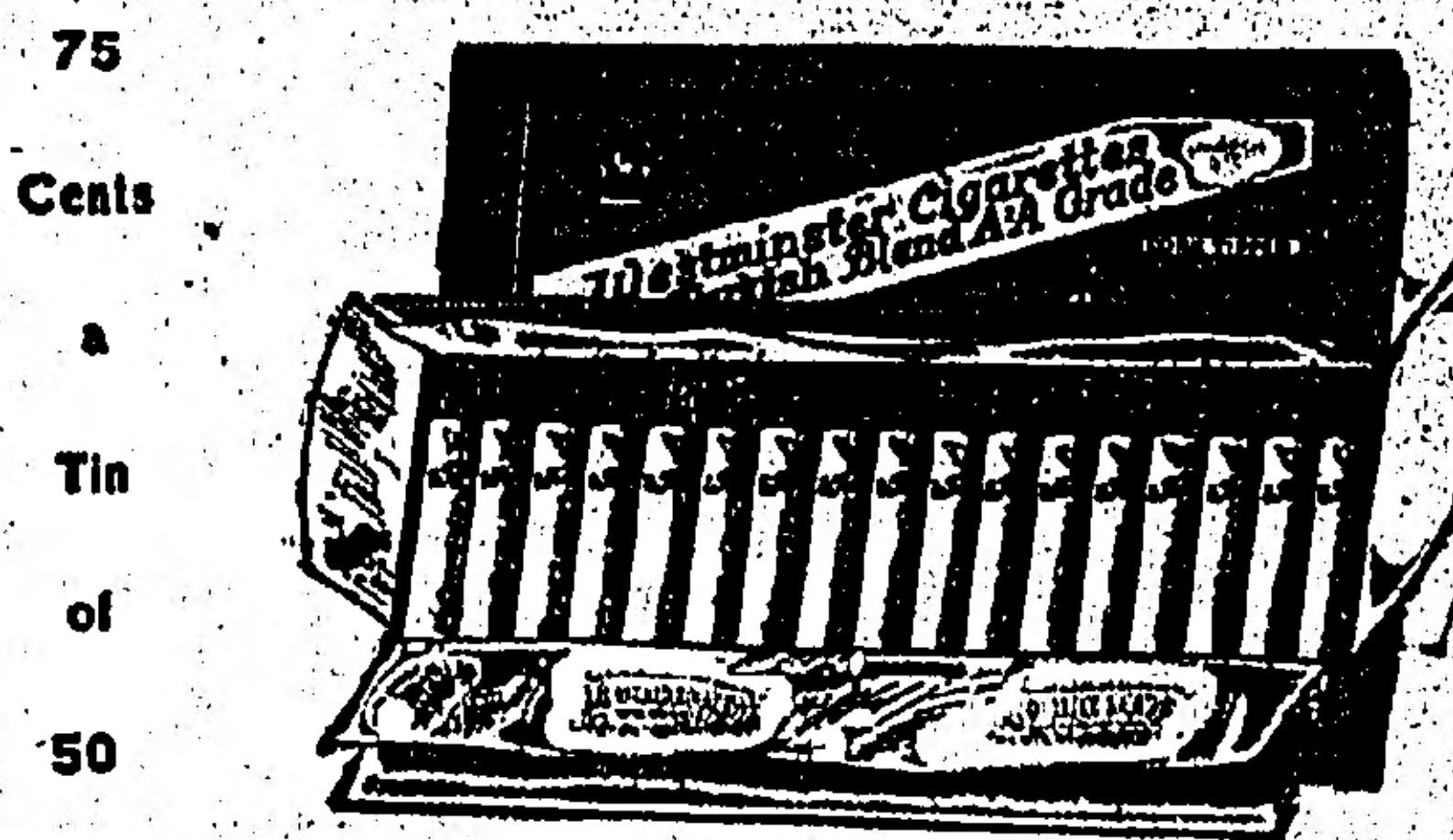
Kingang c/o Chungseong Queen's Road, Shanghai.

K. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 17th September, 1915.

position. Kitchener's Army is in the field, hardened, well drilled in the real thing, and trained to an ounce. All great military strategists, before and since and including Napoleon, have recognised that the most difficult and delicate manoeuvre in war is to select the right moment and the best means of converting a general defensive into a general offensive. General Joffre and his Staff have patiently been waiting until the right moment seemed to them to be at hand. They have been waiting until the German strength had been worn down to a certain level, and until sufficient reserves of ammunition had been collected to ensure

Continued on Extra.

NOTICES.



The introduction of WESTMINSTER "A.A." Cigarettes marks an epoch in Cigarette Luxury. Also in Sealed Tins of 100 for \$1.50. CORK TIPPED.

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NEW SHAPES IN



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THEY ARE COMFORTABLE DURABLE AND STYLISH.

Only \$10.00 \$12.00 and \$13.50 Per Pair.

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DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.
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Established 1900.
WITH A PERFECT FIT.

NOTICE.

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Present price.—

"COMET,"

\$3.90 per case ex store.

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168 Des Voeux Road, Cen. (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A free lecture on Christian Science will be given by VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, O.S. Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on FRIDAY, September 24th, at 5.30 p.m. The public is cordially invited to attend.

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.
SAYER.—At the Matilda Hospital, on Sunday, the 19th September, 1915, George John Budd Sayer, of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, beloved husband of Charlotte, Knight Sayer, Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. To-day.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department, like other good things and men in this world, is not without its perennial critics; but its Report for 1914 shows that it has made itself responsible for a very great deal of useful and arduous work in the Colony since that for 1913 was issued. The Department's area of work is a large one, for it takes in almost every matter from the maintenance of lighthouses to the erection of Government and other buildings, and from the dredging of foreshores to the upkeep of Chinese cemeteries. As with other Government Departments, when the ratepayer looks at the amount expended in the course of the year—in this case the sum is well over two and a half million dollars—he involuntarily asks himself if he and his brethren in misfortune are getting their money's worth.

In English money the P.W.D. has got through a quarter of a million pounds—at first sight a stupendous amount for so small a colony as this; yet one that is fully justified if it can be shown that the Colony has had its quarter of a million's worth. Ratepayers may have their own opinion on this point, but they will have to admit, nevertheless, that the P.W.D. has enormously increased in activity and that it is nearer at the present moment to giving full value for money than it has ever been before. Any and every year there is a steady drain on its exchequer for the maintaining of the thousands of concerns that come under its direct control; and, in addition, each year sees the beginning of some fresh movement which is intended to benefit the community, but which cannot be carried out without funds. Manifestly it is not fair to discuss the P.W.D.'s figures at all, unless this can be done at very considerable length and by persons trained in accountant work; for an enormous share of its time and money is devoted to work for the various Government departments; and in many other ways its accounts must necessarily be more or less abstruse. What really concerns the general public is: Has Hongkong benefited, no matter whether one million or twenty have been expended?

Looking round us we see that the roads of the Colony have immensely improved during the last year or two, and we also see that the class of building in course of erection is of a more satisfactory nature than was formerly the case. Greater restrictions are being gradually imposed on the Chinese contractors, and the Department is bestirring itself in the matter of the regulations applying to the constitution of mortar, etc. Of course there remain many points on which the law is not enforced to the degree that one could wish; but the P.W.D.'s duties appear to overlap in so many instances, with those of the Police on the one hand and of the Sanitary Board on the other, that it is not always easy to see where the real offence lies. We sometimes wonder if the ratio between expenditure here in Hongkong itself and in the New Territory is a fair one. People living on the island, elsewhere than on the Peak, have many grievances which one feels might be attended to a little more expeditiously, but which cannot receive a just amount of attention because the Department's energies and capital are being expended in districts that matter far less. But the great thing, after all, is that the Department is showing definite signs of atoning for its past sins, negligence and ignorance.

Another Old Inhabitant's Death.
Following closely on the death of so old an inhabitant of the Colony as Mr. A. O' D'Gourdin, we have to record that of Mr. G. J. B. Sayer, who had spent twenty-five years here. Though he originally came to Hongkong in the Government service he had practised, as an architect and civil engineer, independently for some ten years. Mr. Sayer's later years had been marked by much domestic sorrow, which he bore with a brave cheerfulness that was the admiration of all who knew him. He was a busy man; yet he found time to devote an enormous amount of energy to the raising of funds for the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the troops in Flanders; indeed it was owing to his unflinching perseverance that the fund ever reached so high a figure as it has done in the past. Nor was it until almost the very end that he allowed ill health to interfere with this good work. We would offer our sincerest sympathies to Mrs. Sayer and to the deceased gentleman's children.

The Police Reserve Concert.
It is only human to like to feel that one's words have been fulfilled. For the past three or four years the *Telegraph* has been persistently urging that it is possible to dispel some of the gloom of Hongkong by means of promenade concerts, open air band performances, etc. After a long struggle we succeeded in getting the authorities to see eye to eye with us over the desirability of establishing a weekly band night at North Point, and the numbers that regularly attend are sufficient proof of the justice of our cause. The energetic officials of the Police Reserve have not waited to be urged. They have taken the bit between their teeth and have gone right ahead; with the result that the promenade concert in the Botanical Gardens on Saturday was—literally—an unprecedented success. At least a couple of thousand people, of all sorts and conditions, put in an appearance, and the evening was an altogether delightful one. The D.S.P. of the Reserve is not one who likes either thanks or compliments, but, under the circumstances it would be ridiculous to neglect to hint that he has been the soul of this movement—even as he has been of the getting together and training of the Reserves themselves; and the Colony certainly owes a big debt of gratitude to him, and, for that matter, to the officers who have so loyally backed him up. We understand that a weekly concert will be arranged if possible—which is the best piece of local news we have heard for a long time.

Enemy Firms and Local Prices.
Among the things, which we never hope to understand in this world is the system that guides the liquidators of former enemy firms in their arrangement of prices. It is by no means an uncommon thing for our readers to find that the said liquidators have very considerably raised the figure of the wares of which they are disposing, for no apparent reason. To give a concrete instance, this morning we sent for an article sold by what was once an enemy firm. The price at which the German owners were wont to sell it was \$2.50. This morning we were charged \$3. We are not going to sit down and cry about fifty cents; but what about the principle of the thing? We can understand that commodities brought out from Home during the past year have necessarily increased in cost, on account of higher freight, insurance, etc. But the article, which we were buying was in the Colony long before war broke out! Explain, those who can.

THE SUI FONG.

Two Bodies Found by the Police.

There is nothing further to report in connection with the sunken launch, Sui Fong, with the exception that two bodies have been found by the police. The launch is still as she was on Saturday, submerged.

DAY BY DAY.

FROM IGNORANCE OUR COMFORT FLOWS.
THE ONLY WRETCHED ARE THE WISE.—Matthew Prior.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 81; sunshiny.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; sunshiny.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday *Telegraph* published 434 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Mails.

United Kingdom and Canadian Mails.—Closes per a.s. Tamba Maru to-morrow at 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow per a.s. Liangchow at 3 p.m.

Share Market News.—Opening Official Quotations.

Douglas.—\$38, buyers, div. Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. Ltd. \$20, buyers.

Shell Transport.—90, sellers. Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 61, sellers.

Rails.—\$3, nom. Humphrey's Estates.—\$7.15, sellers.

Ewos.—Tls. 180, buyers. Tramways.—\$5.15, buyers.

Green Islands.—\$8, buyers. Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$78, buyers.

Docks.—\$81, buyers. Langkai.—Tls. 30, sellers.

Indos (combined).—\$15, buyers. Union Waterboats.—\$10, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 105, sales.

H. K. Ropes.—\$20, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 3/8d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 45th anniversary of the French Government's rejection of Bismarck's demands.

Remanded.
Two Chinese were remanded at the Police Court, this morning on a charge preferred by Sergeant Pincoff, of having 100 lbs. of opium on board a boat.

Sent to the Hospital.
An amah residing in Tin Lok Lane has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries sustained through falling from a second floor window.

ALLEGED REVENGE.

Man Dies From Stab Wounds.

It is alleged in a police account that a Chinese, who was partner in the Fak Sam Restaurant, 71, Reclamation Street, Yaumati, and who died yesterday morning a few minutes after being stabbed, was the victim of a discharged-fok. It appears that about 3.30 a.m. cries of "save life" were raised in the restaurant and investigation revealed that Wa Oh-ku, aged 62, had been attacked by a man armed with a knife. The man escaped after the alleged stabbing, to an adjoining house, but he was there arrested by P. O. Murphy. It is supposed that he sought revenge for having been dismissed from the restaurant.

The accused was brought before Mr. Lindell, at the Police Court, this morning, and remanded.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

September 1	Tons	211
" 2	"	214
" 3	"	203
" 4	"	208
" 5	"	195
" 6	"	203
" 7	"	201
" 8	"	199
" 9	"	210
" 10	"	214
" 11	"	215
" 12	"	208
" 13	"	207
" 14	"	200
" 15	"	215
" 16	"	223
" 17	"	206
" 18	"	204
" 19	"	201
Total to 19th inst.		3950
Daily average		207.89

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

AFFAIRS IN SWEDEN.

The Coming Great Battle.

Whatever may be the actual position on the Eastern front all sources seem to agree that a big struggle is about to come off. One of the later wires represents the Germans as claiming to have captured Vilna. In view of the fact that the German official communiques are of a less widely lying order than they were a few months back, there seems no reason why we should not accept this statement; though the capitulation of the Russians at this particular point probably would have no final effect on the general situation. Authorities seem to be pretty much of one mind as to the likelihood of Vilna's forming one of the points on the real line of fight; but taking all recent statements together, it would seem that the actual tug of war must be either much farther north or else much farther south. Neither the Austrian communique nor the German war correspondents appear to have a high opinion of the enemy's chances in the latter, though they lay the blame on the bad roads. Privately we should have thought that if a road is bad for the Germans it cannot be particularly good for the Russians. While speaking of our Eastern ally it is well to notice that political affairs in Petrograd form a healthy contrast to what is obtaining in London. The fact emerging above everything is the patriotic restraint of all parties of the Duma. Petrograd seems able to get through very comfortably without any Labour Member's getting up and threatening a railway strike.

In the West.

There is still no end to the weary waiting in the Western theatre. Odd dribbles of good news come in occasionally; e.g. the French successes at St. Mihiel reported in this morning's wire; but we get nothing substantial, though one lives in hopes. A later cable speaks of "marked artillery activity" and of another repulse of the Germans. Of course an end must come to all this artillery work, before very long, and, if our munitions supply is kept up, there is not much room for question as to what sort of end it will be. Doubtless the long delay is not without its strengthening elements where the Allies are, as a whole are concerned. What we lose on the swings we make up on the roundabouts, and while Germany is employing her most formidable artillery in this part of the field she cannot be sending additional help to her men in the East.

The Neutrals.

Three neutral nations—Holland, America and Sweden—figure in the morning's wires. Uneasiness and indignation are said to be aroused among the Dutch at the continual violation of their territory, by the German aircraft. It is clear, and has been for some time, from the tone of the Dutch papers, that the original pro-German feeling in Holland has died out. Holland has had ample opportunity, from her nearness to Belgium, to study German methods of fairness and manliness and it may be said that by this time she knows just exactly what to think of her former friend. She also knows that Germany means to drag her into the combat if humanly possible. The reference to America is only a minor one; merely that she has another "No-ready." Like Mr. Micawber, she would write Notes even if it were a hanging offence to do so. The Swedish affair is more interesting. The Stockholm authorities, by prohibiting the coasting trade in forbidden goods, show themselves fully anxious to play the game; and we hope that they will send in a stiff bill to Germany when all is over, in order to compensate themselves for their losses. The suggestion that Britain may come to terms with Sweden as to the issue of licences for commodities on the "prohibited" list, is full of interest, and we shall await with curiosity further news on the subject.

THE MOTOR AMBULANCE.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GIFT.

The following is the fourth Subscription list:—
Mrs. S. B. Aitken, Miss Marjory Aitken, Mrs. A. F. Arcalli, Mrs. H. Madar, Misses Z. and J. Arcalli, Mrs. O. Arcalli, Mrs. A. K. Arcalli, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. George Barker, Marjory and Dorothy Beckwith, Miss Olive Beshmont, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Ballin, B.—(The), E.J.B., O.M.B. H.S.B. Mrs. J. W. Carroll, Mrs. Cress, Miss Vera Cress, Mrs. Alfred Crew, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. J. Fletcher, Mrs. W. J. B. Fletcher, A.M.F., Mrs. Forbes (Swallow), Mrs. M. Gibson, Mrs. G. Gibson, Mrs. D. Harvey, Mrs. Haywood, Miss Haywood, Mrs. Paul Hodgson, Miss Vera Hodgson, Mrs. J. Hooper, Mrs. Hornby, Dorien Hornby, Nancy Hornby, E.E.J. Mrs. W. Kien, Mrs. H. A. Lammer, Mrs. Leabriel, Mrs. Lindell, 3 L's. "Mollie and Dot," S.M., Miss Mac, Mrs. MacKenzie, the Misses MacKenzie, Mrs. MacKlohan, Mrs. Mohler, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. H. M. H. Nemazee, Misses Packham, "Pedestrians," Mrs. Pennyfather, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Eldon Potter (omitted from last list by mistake), Pamela and Noelle Pitter, Mrs. Raynor, Mrs. Reishmann, Miss Rita, Mrs. A. Ritchie (2nd donation), Miss Rozario, Mrs. Scholes, Mrs. Murray Scott (2nd donation), Miss Shaw, Mrs. Shenton, Miss Annette Skelton, (accidentally omitted from last list), Mrs. Shopp, Mrs. Morton-Smith, Mrs. Stark, Miss Stonyer, Mrs. H. Summers, F.S., N.S. Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. H. M. Webb, Mrs. Wible, Mrs. W. G. Worcester.
Collected by Alexandra Cafe:—Mrs. Howard, Anonymous.
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Collected by Hongkong Hotel:—Mrs. H. N. Beaurepaire, Mrs. P. S. Shea, Miss E. A., Miss E. L., Mrs. L. Y., Edie, My Joy, Mrs. H. W. G., Mrs. H. B. Bridger.
Collected by Miss Lammer:—Mrs. T. Arthur, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Charles Lammer, Mrs. G. P. Lammer, Miss E. Lammer, Miss Robertson, Miss Woodcock, Miss E. Woodcock.
Collected by Miss Square:—Margaret, Alison, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Grimshaw, Mrs. M. McIvor, Mrs. R. Sutherland, Snuff's Friends, collected by Eddie, Mrs. John Rodger.
Total.....\$ 800.30
Already acknowledged.....3,289.60
Grand total.....\$4,089.90

It is earnestly requested that those who have not already subscribed towards the Motor Ambulance Fund, will do so as soon as possible, as the promoters of the Scheme are most anxious to wire the total sum home by the end of this month.
\$1,431.20 is still required to complete the necessary sum—i.e. \$5,500.00.

\$1,000 FINE.

Unlawful Possession of Opium.

At the Police Court, this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, Revenue officer, Macmillan charged a Chinese with being in unlawful possession of 200 taels of opium of the value of \$160. The arrest was made by Revenue officer 47 on the Lee Kee wharf. Defendant was fined \$1,000 or in default three months' imprisonment.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Captain von Papen and Prince von Hatzfeldt have gone on a three weeks' visit to Yellowstone Park for the benefit of their health." If that saving clause about the health had been added, we should have arrived at quite a different conclusion as to the reason for the visit. Yellowstone Park is the place where all kinds of wild beasts are kept. If there's a cargo for an anthropoid ape, there will be no difficulty in deciding where to lodge these dining-washed callers.

Count Bernstorff has at last got what he deserved. An American newspaper has published an interview with him.

Says a contemporary, "A Member pointed out how successfully Paris had been defended by air." We take it that the Member meant Berlin, and that he inadvertently equated "Paris" before "air."

A correspondent writes to ask what a contemporary means by "to securisation." No idea, Sir. Sounds like one of those German words of a sauce bottle; but there's just a chance that our cryptographical neighbour is getting one back on the censorate.

Another contemporary informs its readers that "Tempora mutant nos et mutamur in illis." We shall soon think that our educated comp. has introduced the whole of his family into the newspaper pigeon.

The educated comp's record for the week is a low one. Instead of calling Battery Path thoroughfare he termed it a thoroughfare (we always believed he had a grudge against the P.W.D.); and he set up "Rock-keeping" as one of the subjects in the Government schools' curriculum. There we don't blame him; it's the sort of practical study that we should expect to see promoted in the Hongkong colleges. Perhaps it forms the elementary course which precedes the study of aviation.

Surely there's something wrong with the latest P.W.D. report. There's more down under "Works Completed" than under "Works Commenced." Even our credulity has its limits.

Our informative Government Departments.—"The Island of Hongkong is a Crown Colony." ("Educational System of Hongkong.")

A correspondent writes to ask if the individual who cut off a dog's tail one day last week was one of the leaders of the "Mo Ping" bunch. Rhadad occurred to us that the act might possess a political significance. We thought it was merely intended as a gentle reminder to the S. P. G. A. not to wax too enthusiastic in its activities.

We've just found that we are letting our educated one off too easily this week, for this very morning as ever was, he has been talking about the "Messageries Maritimes." If the shipping companies are making provision for message it would account for the sea trip recently taken by a well-known Hongkongite.

There is a cannibalistic suggestion about a contemporary's heading: "Expire seven years on ice."

TO THE SCHIEF OF DER BOLICES.

An Exchange has the following:—

Berlin, October, 1898.
Who was this man who makes his bluff.
Und dars to hint up all his stuff.
"Don't me und Got?"
I'll show him dat mistak use of Kummel.
Or even help you Got to Himmel.
Dat for die crime he shal ladone.
Und I kan run dis world alone.
Mitout Got, by Got.
—Your Kaiser, Billie.

THE PROMENADE
CONCERT.WELL DONE POLICE
RESERVE!A BRILLIANT FUNCTION IN
THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The promenade concert given on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve, was an unquestioned success; a far bigger success, in fact, than any local attempt at an outdoor entertainment within our recollection. The weather was entirely on the side of the promoters, the evening being dry and not excessively hot.

No spot in Hongkong lends itself better to illumination than the Gardens, but in the opinion of the oldest inhabitants, their possibilities in that direction have never been so fully taken advantage of as on this occasion. The decoration was entirely in the hands of Sergeant Ribeiro, H.K.P.R., and three constables of the Portuguese Company: Mathias, Britto, and Barro; and it is difficult to praise too highly the hard work which they put in during the two or three days before the concert, and the brilliant result achieved. The central bandstand was artistically made from bent bamboo, and, by artificial light, had all the appearance of being a permanent metal structure.

The Band of the 74th Punjab, under Mr. Christian, played its best and gave a programme that was in excellent taste. This included such popular and ever welcome items as Sappho's "Poet and Peasant" and "The Rosary," as well as selections from "The Geisha," "The Quaker Girl," and "A Country Girl." The Police Reserve Band, under Bandmaster Goncalves, also did some meritorious work, and its playing met with no little appreciation. The band is as yet in its babyhood, but, from its performance on Saturday, one feels that it will not disappoint those who expect great things of it presently.

The lady and gentleman who contributed the vocal items may be described as new to the Colony, but their singing was of such a character as to make one feel that they cannot be heard too often. Mrs. Villiers Smyth, who played a violin obbligato to her songs, sang "Somewhere a Voice is Calling" and, in response to prolonged demands for an encore, "The Pipes of Pan" from "The Aroclians." In the second half of the programme her rendering of the popular "Come Sing to Me" evoked even greater applause than before, and as an encore she gave "Bid Me to Love." It is earnestly to be hoped that the H.K.P.R. will succeed in persuading Mrs. Villiers Smyth to sing at subsequent concerts, for it is seldom that Hongkong hears a voice so rich and so exquisitely trained. As she left the platform she was presented with a handsome bouquet by P.C. Edward Ho Tung.

Mr. H. E. Muriel's song, "The Trumpeter," was enthusiastically received. Like Mrs. Villiers Smyth, he seemed to experience none of the trials that one usually associates with open air singing, and he had no difficulty in making his fine, full baritone penetrate to all parts of the garden. As an encore, Mr. Muriel sang "King Charles."

We would like to add a word of appreciation regarding P.O. George Grimble, H.K.P.R., the accompanist of the evening. Few pianists who have ever been to Hongkong seem to realise that accompanying is an art in itself; Mr. Grimble is one of the tiny minority that does, and on this occasion he was quite up to his usual dainty and sympathetic form.

The attendance was a record one, both from a representative and a numbers point of view. His Excellency and Lady May, accompanied by a large party from Government House, were present; as were also the Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. Justice Gompertz, the French Consul General, Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) and a large number of army officers, including Lt. Col. Iles. The inspectors, sergeants and constables of the Police Reserve, all in their smart white uniforms, showed up in strong force; and there was, in addition, a very generous sprinkling of blue-jackets and of troops in khaki. We have never seen a function in Hongkong which

TELEGRAMS.

STEFANSSON ALIVE.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.") Received September 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa news has been received that M. Vilhjalmur Stefansson is alive. He was the leader of a Canadian Polar Expedition and was long regarded as dead.

[M. Vilhjalmur Stefansson was Commander of a Canadian Arctic Expedition which sailed from Victoria, B. C., in June 1913, for four years' exploration north of Canada and Alaska.]

DISCOVERY OF NEW LAND.

Received September 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that M. V. Stefansson and his companions, were for seven months on ice and lived on the scantiest of rations. They reached Banks Land, a hitherto unknown land, from whence they reached Beilie Island, where whalers found them in the best of health and spirits. They discovered new land to the south westward of Patricia Land.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE
GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 20, 1914.

American Peace Overtures
Dropped.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson has virtually abandoned his peace endeavours and now awaits a definite expression from one of the belligerents.

Germany Willing to "Call It
A Draw."

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the German Ambassador to-day states that Germany is willing to call the war a draw and make peace on the basis that Germany in Europe should not be dismantled.

Lessons for Germany to Learn.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed Welshmen at a Queen's Hall recruiting meeting, at which all parties were represented on the platform. He emphasised that we could not have refrained from war without national dishonour and denounced German treaty breaking. He declared that Germany must be taught to respect treaties in the future and that Germany's barbarism must be stamped out.

Australian Submarine Lost.

The Press Bureau announces that the Admiralty have received a cable from Australia reporting the loss of Submarine A. E. 1. No details are yet to hand.

Prince of Wales Volunteers for
Active Service.

The Press Bureau announces that the Prince of Wales approached Earl Kitchener, saying that he urgently desired to proceed to the front. As His Highness has not completed his military training, Earl Kitchener submitted to His Majesty that it is undesirable that the Prince of Wales should at present proceed on active service.

The Most Important Battle.

In Paris, the consensus of opinion is that the Battle of the Aisne is the most important since the beginning of the war. It is not a rear-guard action, but a supreme encounter closing the era of big operations on French soil. It can be realised that the Allies' gains will necessarily be slow owing to the enormous strength of the German positions. Final success will probably be achieved by threatening German communications.

Peace Talk Ridiculed.

The English papers ridicule the talk of peace.

draw together representatives of so many of the varying elements that make up "the public" of the Colony; every European social class was present, as were large numbers of Portuguese, Indians and Chinese. Great credit is due to the H.K.P.R. piquets who were responsible for maintaining order among the chair coolies at the gates, and who kept an eye on the grounds; but—Why will some people talk at the top of their voices when a solo is being sung, or when the band is playing pianissimo? (The offenders were not all Asiatics.) It is understood that arrangements are being made for another concert next Saturday.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Arson Case Postponed.

The September Criminal Sessions opened this morning at the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rice Davies, there being seven cases in the calendar involving sixteen prisoners. The charges were disobedience of the Deportation Ordinance, arson, possession of explosive substances under suspicious circumstances, possession of stolen property and three cases of gang robbery.

In the case of Hung Hok Lai, Ng Kai and Kong Ka Kui, charged with arson at 153, Queen's Road East, Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, for the defence, made an application that the case be put over until next sessions.

He had only just received instructions; it was not only a serious case, but, as his Lordship knew, was heavy in the sense of requiring considerable reading. He felt he could not do justice to his clients by proceeding to-day, and as the Court would not be available on any other day this week he would ask for the case to go over until next sessions.

His Lordship agreed that the case was one in which the prisoners should receive the benefits of counsel, and, the Attorney General having no objection, the case was accordingly adjourned until next sessions.

Returned Banished Punished.

Wong Ming, alias Wong Chung-kam, pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience of the Deportation Ordinance. The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, said the man was convicted of stealing on June 26, 1913, and banished on the completion of his sentence, for five years. He returned before the expiration of that time and on August 24, of last year, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for breach of the deportation order. (He was banished again for 2 years and had again returned.)

The prisoner said that while he was away the flood had occurred, demolished his house and drowned his parents. He returned to the Colony to find his wife and get some money to rebuild his house. He had found his wife when he was arrested.

His Lordship pointed out to the prisoner that if his story were true, his wife could have remitted the money to Canton, and sentenced him to eighteen months hard labour.

Three Cowards Punished.

Yeung Ching Fu, Leung Lan and Shun Pu were charged with robbery on August 21 at a house, 8, La On Lane, and assaulting a woman with intent to rob.

The prisoners pleaded guilty.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, said the first prisoner was arrested coming out of the house; the second was arrested on the information of the first, and the third was arrested on information given by the first two. The only evidence against the third, was his own statement. Two knives were found, one in the house and the other on the hill side, which the third prisoner claimed as his.

In sentencing them to six years' hard labour and fourteen strokes of the cat, his Lordship observed:—You are a trio of cowards: You came armed with knives to assault and rob this unfortunate woman.

SECOND COURT.

Sequel to a Piracy.

In the Second Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz, and a jury, Chau On and Pang Fu Chun, were charged with unlawfully being in possession of goods stolen outside the Colony.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. H. Hodgson, prosecuted. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. W. F. Sheehan, foreman, O. F. Carvalho, J. Franco, O. C. Dixon, A. S. Currie, H. A. Castro, T. M. Nichol.

(Continued on Extra.)

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Goods not cleared by the 25th September will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 24th Sept. at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
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Hongkong, September 20th, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st Sept. at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on Sept. 28th at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 29th Sept. at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after October 4th, 1915.

K. DOI,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, September 20th 1915.

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6820 {	A LITTLE BIT OF CUCUMBER	
6813 {	MY OLD IRON CROSS	Kings Military Band
	HERE WE ARE AGAIN	
	NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE	Kinky
	HERE WE ARE AGAIN	Latimer
	THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN	
	LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE	Kings Mill Band
	WITH THE FLEET IN ACTION	

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MONDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER.

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SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	23rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENSIN	Mulchow	28th Sept. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	28th Sept. at 4 p.m.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	21st Sept.	13th Oct. 11 a.m.
Empire	8th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Eastern	29th Oct.	22nd Nov. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haiman	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 24th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.
Hailiang	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 28th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

FOR SWATOW AND FOCHOW.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 21st Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPralk & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK

"Belle" Fleet for Sale.
The Shipping Gazette announces that the "Belle" passenger steamer has been placed in the hands of Messrs. T. W. Tamplin and Co., of 83, Gracechurch-street, E.C., for sale by private treaty. The six vessels were built by Messrs. Denny and Brothers between 1890 and 1898, and vary in size from 332 tons gross tonnage to 738. The Woolwich Belle, the smallest, has a speed of 14 knots, and the London Belle, the largest, 18 to 19 knots. Of the other four, one has a speed of 18 knots, two of 17, and one of 16. Huge Increase in Wheat Exports. Seattle, Wn, July 30.—During the year ending July 1 imports of corn and Manchurian millet from Oriental ports to Puget Sound increased nearly fortyfold, exceeding in value more than a million dollars. During the year Puget Sound ports shipped 5,893,000 bushels of wheat to Europe, compared with 1,083,000 bushels the preceding year. Flour shipments were 540,000 barrels, compared with 22,445 barrels the preceding year. Italy was the best customer for wheat and flour. Exports of wheat and flour to the Orient decreased sharply, owing to the increased prices. Asia took 808,000 bushels of wheat and 930,311 barrels of flour, compared with 3,337,000 bushels of wheat and 1,829,000 barrels of flour the preceding year.

War Risks of Ships' Officers.
It is understood that the British Government has arranged a scheme for granting compensation to ships' officers in respect of personal injuries sustained owing to the war. The following scale is announced:—1. Where death or permanent total disablement results—£500 in the case of a master; £400 in the case of a chief officer or chief engineer; £300 in the case of any other seaman. No compensation is payable if the deceased leaves no dependent wholly or partially dependent on his earnings. 2. Where partial or temporary total disablement results—An allowance of £1 per week, but if the disablement continues for more than one year, it is to be regarded as permanent, and the injured man is to be paid one-half the amount that would have been payable in the event of his death, less the amount actually paid in weekly allowances. The agreement covers all persons employed or engaged in any capacity on any ship entered in the War Risks Association; but no compensation is payable under the agreement—(a) For any injury for which compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900, or for which the member is legally liable in damages. (b) Where the seaman is at the time of the injury a servant of, or entitled to receive compensation from, the Crown. If the injury takes place while the ship is within any area of the sea, or port, or on any voyage, the entry or starting on which is a breach of any instruction given by the Admiralty, the compensation may be forfeited, in whole or part, in the case of any seaman who was responsible for, or who knowingly consented to, the breach of such instructions.—Daily Commercial News and Shipping List.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
W'WEI, C'foo & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Tues., 21st Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Wed., 22nd Sept. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 22nd Sept. at noon
S'PORE, P'ang & O'utta	Lalsang	Thur., 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.
W'WEI & Tientsin	Chipsing	Fri., 24th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 25th Sept. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sun., 26th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Kumsang	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanan, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

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Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Merionethshire	Beginning of Oct.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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Agents.

19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

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HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

Hongkong 29th May, 1915

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nantini	P. & O.	24, Sept.
London	Merchire	J. M. Co.	24, Sept.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Leost	M. M.	2, Oct.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nore	P. & O.	8, Oct.
London	Cof Hankow	B. L. L.	8, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Leost	M. M.	16, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.O. & S'le via K'lung & Co.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co.	Kathiawar	B. L.	24, Sept.
New York via Suez Canal	Pathan	D. & Co.	25, Sept.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	0, Sept.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Via, & Tma via K'lung, S'hai & Co.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	8, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	12, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	13, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	21, Sept.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	24, Sept.
We'naivei and Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	24, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	25, Sept.
Mauritius and South African	Salamis	B. L. L.	28, Sept.
Ports	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Yoonsang	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
Manila	V. Clotat	M. M.	4, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	5, Oct.
Shanghai	Novara	P. & O.	9, Oct.
Shanghai	Tipenas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA
SUEZ CANAL.

will be despatched for the above ports about

For freight, passage and further particulars apply to.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA left Yokohama on Monday, September 13, for Hongkong via Manila etc.

The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. YASAKA MARU due to arrive at Hongkong on the 22nd instant.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this port for Oropel via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Oahu, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTAGLE arrived Moji on Friday the 19th Sept. at 10 a.m. left Moji on Friday, the 19th Sept. at 10 p.m. due to arrive Kobe on Saturday the 18th Sept. at 5 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Royal Mail & P. Company's s.s. GARNARVONSHIRE from London due at Hongkong on the 19th September, leaves for Shanghai on the 1st October.

The Frank Waterhouse & Co. s.s. UNKAI MARU from Moji via Manila is due at Hongkong on the 20th September, leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the 22nd September.

The s.s. MUTTRA left Calcutta on the 16th inst. morning and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Glenyle, Br. s.s. 2,399, W. McGlin, 7th inst.—Rangoon, 1st inst. Gen.—Chinese.	
Hanchow, Br. s.s. 999, Mathias, 8th inst.—Koban, 5th inst. Coal—B. & S.	
Manopouri, Br. s.s. 1,388, Maxwell, 10th inst.—Moji, 5th inst. Gen. G. & Co.	
Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,006, A. Kobayashi, 10th inst.—Tokyo, 9th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.	
St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, R. T. Filcher, 12th inst.—Kobe, 7th inst. Gen.—G. L. & Co.	
Yoonsang, Br. s.s. 1,128, W. M. Menoy, 14th inst.—Manila, Gen.—J.M. & Co.	
Japan, Br. s.s. 3,806, C. P. Seddon, 14th inst.—Kobe, Gen.—D. S. & Co.	
Artemis, Dut. s.s. 2,311, F. Reeder, 15th inst.—Balk Japan, 7th inst. Gen.—Koroimo oil—A. P. Co.	
Telrasias, Br. s.s. 4,822, D. Robinson, 15th inst.—Singapore, 19th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Dagfin Norw. s.s. 897, A. F. Solverson, 16th inst.—Hongy, 14th inst. Coal—Order.	
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,530, Medgby, 16th inst.—Seigon, 11th inst. Rice & Gen.—Order.	
Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1,338, J. Speed, 15th inst.—Bombay, 8th inst. Rice—B. & S.	
Iola (Chartered), Br. s.s. 3,402, R. S. B. Bulter, 17th inst. Colombo, 4th inst. Gen.—P. & O.S.N. Co.	
Keljo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,116, D. Imadatum, 17th inst.—Pakhoi, 15th inst. Rice—Order.	
Kumsang, Br. s.s. E. Knight, 18th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—O.S.N. Co.	
Chokiang, Br. s.s. 1,812, P. H. Cowan, 18th inst.—Java Coast, 9th inst. Sugar—B. & S.	
Tung Shing, Br. s.s. 1,177, Hurvey, 18th inst.—Seigon, 15th inst. Rice—Order.	
Hue, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Corneliussen, 17th inst.—Halphong, 15th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.	

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"UNKAI MARU"

will be despatched on or about the 23rd September.

For freight please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1915.

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	City of Hankow	8th October.

Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 8th Sept. 1915.

General Agents.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

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Captain R. L. Morton,

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THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"
WATERLOO					
Commercial Dock	100	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"
ABRAHAM					
East Dock	100	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"
West Dock	100	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"	16' 6"

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M. DYER B.Sc., M.N.E. Kowloon Dock Hongkong

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Compassion of Jesus.

Sermon preached by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle in St. John's Cathedral yesterday.

St. Luke VII. 11-15. The only visible remains of the ancient village of Nain are some tombs hewn in the rock, seen as the traveller approaches the village by a road which gradually rises, winding out of the fruitful valley of Jezreel or Eschalon. From the village a mournful procession was wending its way towards these tombs when they met Jesus. This was in the early days of His ministry when His popularity was growing and He was accompanied by a crowd of admirers and disciples. The two processions met, and formed a strange contrast; those who followed Jesus were rejoicing at the presence amongst them of the great prophet—the other procession was no doubt rending the air with the mournful shouting and groaning of the tired weepers—it would indeed have been a cold heart which remained unmoved at the sight of the widowed mother's grief. For it was as sad a case as one could meet. The young man who was being borne to the tomb "was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow." It was not likely that Jesus would be unmoved by the woman's sorrow, nor was it fitting that death should thus flout his victory in the very presence of the Prince of Life.

Turning first to the weeping mother, He bids her "weep not." Then, approaching the bier, from which the rabbis would have shrunk for fear of defilement He lays his hand upon it, at which the bearers stood still, and then He addresses the corpse in words of authority: "Young man, I say unto thee arise, and he that was dead sat up and began to speak and he delivered him to his mother. And there came a fear on all and they glorified God." It was at Shunneon, a village on the other side of the very hill on which Nain stood, that Eliza had, with great efforts and many prayers, restored to life the son of the rich woman who had entertained him, and the neighbourhood had been the scene of some of the chief events in the life of Eliza who had raised to life again the son of the widow with whom he lodged in the Phoenician village of Sarepta.

No greater sign of this God-inspired Mission had lingered in the minds of these country men than these victories over death. At the sight of the young man once more alive, the memory of these wonderful deeds must have been in every mind and they exclaimed "that a great prophet is risen up among us; and that God hath visited His people." The case with which Christ restored the dead is so striking. In the case of Eliza and Eliza it was evidently a struggle—they both prayed earnestly and stretched themselves on the body. With Christ it needed but a word of authority—the dead returned, for He was life. What joy there must have been in the home at Nain that night! How the grateful mother's heart must have blessed the prophet of Nazareth who had restored her son—His compassion had indeed been effectual. He had removed the cause of the mother's grief, and given her "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaven."

We would fain know what was the subsequent life of the widow and her son—was she one of those women who followed Jesus and "ministered to Him of their substance"? Was the young man reckoned amongst the followers of Christ? Scripture is silent and we cannot tell. This story is given to us by St. Luke to show us the power of Jesus over death and also to show us

how compassionate is the loving Heart of Jesus, and to-day, if ever, the world needs the message of the compassion of Jesus.

For in many a home to-day is re-enacted the tragedy of Nain. The only son of a widowed mother is slain in defending his country. But to-day there is no Prophet to meet the bier and say in the tones of divine authority "Young man, I say unto thee arise." To-day death seems triumphant as he claims his victims by the thousand, he is no longer content with those who have lived their allotted span, but he seeks his victims from those in the flower of their manhood, and homes are stricken and widows weep and orphans mourn, as strong men are hurried to their grave—and death strides triumphantly amongst the foremost nations of Europe.

And yet even now the compassion of Jesus is felt. Though He no longer restores the dead to the loving arms of those who mourn them, yet He is still the great comforter. To-day He has compassion on all who suffer. Jesus Christ understands the sorrows of men. He wept at the grave of Lazarus. "O does not expect the mourner to get over his or her loss at once. He knows that a severe bereavement takes time ere it can be healed. But He takes the sting out of the parting by assuring us that we shall meet again. We know very little, you may say, about the world beyond the grave, about its occupations, its interests, its work, its worship; and that no doubt is true. I suppose that the conditions of the spirit world, where time is not and per chance space is not, are so unfamiliar that had they been explained in detail we could not have understood them.

But this at least we know, that for those who sleep in Jesus, the next world is a world of joy, and we know too that it is a world where we shall recognise our friends and be for ever reunited with those who we love—"We shall go to them, but they shall not return to us." And, to-day if our Blessed Lord allows us to suffer and mourn, it is that our character may be strengthened and that our affections may be withdrawn from this world and fixed on the world to come. We may be sure that every throb of sorrow in the heart of His people finds an echo in the loving Heart of Jesus, and He only suffers it because it has a work to do in moulding us for eternity? And perchance to lessen the sorrow now would be to lessen the glory hereafter. There is a tremendous comfort in the thought that some one feels for us when we are in trouble. To have to bear some great sorrow alone; not to have any friendly ear to listen to us, to have no kind word spoken—that indeed is bitter grief. And our Blessed Lord experienced that. "I have trodden the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with me." What a difference it makes when we have a sympathetic friend; one who really feels for us. Does it not lighten at once the burden of a sorrow? And that is what we can always have now. Our Blessed Lord has promised His presence—whenever there is faith in our Blessed Lord there He Himself is present. And where He is present we have the best of comforters. Faith is the power which makes the unseen things real, it is like the microscope which shows us a real living world all around us, which our unaided eyes could never see.

The misery in the world is a great mystery to all of us, and to some it is a great difficulty. Let us remember that our Blessed Lord felt the misery of the world so greatly that on account of it He left the glory of Heaven and took our manhood upon Him in order that He might comfort and cheer and save us.

Once He had been able to look upon the world and pronounce it "very good," but that was before sin had entered it. But when He saw His work marred He knew that an enemy had done this. But He did not rest on the evil; He suffered it to remain, but He gave us an antidote to its power—even His own presence. And to-day we can appeal to the evidence of Christian lives, as the proof of the power and the compassion of Jesus. There is no sorrow in the world which Christ cannot comfort; there is no misery so great that His help cannot enable us to find a blessing in it. Long before He came to earth it was prophesied of Him that He would "bind up the broken hearted—to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning." And He has done so. By His presence He takes the sting from pain, and the heaviest cross becomes bearable when He helps us to carry it. The really happiest people are often those who have most troubles—if I had been asked in my last parish where the happiest family was to be found, I would have shown my questioner a small cottage where there lived an old couple on the old age pension granted by the State—the wife was totally blind and the husband was quite doubled up with rheumatism and lumbago, but no more loving and no happier couple could have been found—the husband had never earned more than 14 shillings a week. But they were as bright and happy as two people could be—and Christ was the source of all their joy—and so to-day, as we look out on a world full of trouble and mourning and we learn the lesson if we have never learned it yet, that Jesus is full of compassion. If you and I with our cold and selfish natures can feel sympathy with the heathen bereaved and desolate, how much more must our Blessed Lord feel for them. And though He may not at once say "Weep not," yet in His own good time He will bring good out of this present evil, and we shall see Europe purified, disciplined, ennobled ready to take her place in winning the world for Christ.

Cities of Refuge.

Notes of a Sermon preached by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday morning. Text: Joshua 20/9. "These were appointed cities... that whosoever killeth any person unwittingly might flee thither, and not die by the hand of the avenger of blood, until he stood before the congregation."

The preacher outlined the function of the cities of refuge as having in a rough way a similar effect to the later principle of trial by jury. The sense of the community was interposed between the parties in private quarrels, private feuds were restricted, and a check was placed on the primitive angry passions of men. The way was prepared for fuller recognition of law and order in the future, such as now are found in all really civilised countries, where private revenge is forbidden, and the citizen who takes his cause in his own hand puts himself in the wrong. A fair hearing, with an impartial decision legally enforced are commonplace of daily business with us. Yet who knows how many thousands of years it has taken to evolve these, or what tortuous courses of social experimentation have led the way to them, opposed at every step as the limitation of personal rights? There are always many who mistake brutality for virility, and sigh for the good old days when violence counted for more and reason less in the conduct of life. But mankind at large has reached a stage at which such asylums as the cities of refuge are obsolete because the principle they stood for has prevailed and personal quarrels are adjusted under the common law. From

this completed advance we gather hope for the progressive extension of the same principle beyond the sphere of personal affairs. The days of clan feuds and faction fighting are past among the advanced nations at any rate. Feudal barons no longer lead out their liegemen against their neighbour, nor do adjacent towns take up arms against one another. But it is not long as history reckons time, since these local disturbances were rooted out, and we do not wonder that progress should be slow in bringing the affairs of nations within the sweep of the higher principle. Still a body of international law and usage has been reared up, designed, so far as it goes, to avert the outbreak of wars and to minimise the rigour of such as cannot be averted. The position of some of the small nations of the modern world has points in common with that of the separated cities in ancient Palestine. Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark for instance have been for practical purposes in a state of guaranteed neutrality among the Great Powers, though not all in the same degree. In the United States of America we have a large nation isolated, and geographically able to remain aloof from the quarrels of Europe and Asia, and to maintain itself as a neutral zone from which come many influences which have made for peace. Besides these territorial reservations are the many other limitations by which it has been sought to mitigate the miseries of war among civilised nations. International law has forbidden the slaughter of prisoners, wounded and non-combatants, the plundering of private property, the destruction of undefended places, the use of poison or other barbarous means of offence. It all goes to show that a rational and humane spirit has been striving for a hold on the affairs of nations such as it has obtained in private life. It indicates some recognition of a common conscience and judgment to which the separate nations are amenable and are expected to conform. Present circumstances, unhappily, seem to exhibit all this laboriously reared structure as but "the baseless fabric of a dream." International law is said to be but a phrase, a figment. The most solemn conventions have been torn up. Our own country is derided for having gone to war for "a word," "a scrap of paper." Our enemy takes the position that a powerful nation is a law to itself in the most absolute sense, the one only judge of its own cause and of the methods by which that may be pursued. Germany affirms tremendous claims and rights against others, but no one has rights against Germany. Belgium is overrun and now Romania threatened with over-running. Cities are burnt, sacked, fined; their inhabitants put in fear of death, their magistrates held to hostage. The field of battle is disgraced by hideous outrages. Neutral ships and citizens are sunk, and will continue to be until something is done and not only said by neutrals to protect themselves. These things are but too obvious and familiar to-day, as they will be the byword of future history. But that is not the end of the matter; Germany may have lost her soul, but it does not follow that she will gain the whole world or even one acre of it. She has put upon the Allies a task from which they dare not recede. The struggle has come to be on behalf of humanity and the future of the world, if the world is to remain tolerable for any who love liberty, or safe for any who have sought that another can cover, not to mention the ideals of mercy and justice apart from even those who decide them would find life not worth enduring. The Allied nations are forced to remain in the fight, not simply for their own preservation but to vindicate the

public opinion of mankind, to rescue international good faith from the slough it has been dragged through, to recover for the world the faith that right and reason are at least on the way to direct the action of the families of man in days to come. That is the high ground to which this contest has been forced by the very excesses which have disgraced it. The question has become that of the future of humanity with all its unquenchable hopes and strivings toward a wiser law and a worthier life. We need not expect the era of universal brotherhood and perpetual harmony to begin the day this war is over; many a long mile lies yet between us and such a goal. But we may believe that this sad strife is not to prove the grave of our best ideals, but rather the re-birth of them to a new degree of strength and practical influence. If the attempt to defy the public opinion of the civilised world could succeed then indeed it would be good-bye to all hope that law and reason are ever to prevail in the life of States as they have come to do in that of persons. But the world cannot afford to let the attempt succeed. The question to be decided is whether when we come to deal with sovereign States we arrive at a unit which is amenable to no consideration beyond its own interest according to its own interpretation, and the nations of the civilised world are bound at whatever cost to maintain the sanctity of their common life and the supremacy of their common conscience. That is the charge which the Allies will not surrender, for in their hearts they believe it to have been committed to them from God, who is Himself the Refuge of the oppressed. "The name of the Lord is a strong tower; the righteous runneth into it and is safe."

CRICKET.

Mr. J. P. Robinsons XI. v Mr. W. L. Weaser's XI.

The following are the scores in the match played at Kowloon, on Saturday by Elevers captained respectively by Mr. J. P. Robinson and Mr. W. L. Weaser.

Mr. J. P. Robinson's XI.

Kennedy R., c Stalker, Stalker	9
Sutton F., b Stalker	5
McKenzie D. J., b Bragg	28
Blackburn L. J., c Keston,	
Overy	25
Robinson J. P., c Stalker,	
Overy	2
Reed E. D., b Bragg	2
Whyte L. M., b Bragg	0
McLennan K., b Overy	5
Kay W., c & b Bragg	14
Silkstone S. E., not out	1
Forster L., run out	0
Extras	2
Total	93

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stalker	6	—	33	2
MacKaskill	5	—	12	—
Bragg	8	2	15	4
Overy	6	1	22	3
Shroff	1	—	9	—

Mr. Weaser's XI.

Bragg J. V., b Reed	13
Wilkie P. W. A., retired	33
Stalker J. c Kay McLennan	22
Edwards E. J. b Reed	7
MacKaskill K. R., c McKenzie	
Reed	9
Weaser W. L., not out	32
Overy H., c Kay Reed	0
Shroff L. V., c Kay Reed	1
Davidson A. W. B., not out	12
Balston J.	—
Robertson Major	—
Extras	—
Total	136

Bowler.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reed	13	—	48	5
Kay	11	1	33	—
Blackburn	4	—	9	—
McLennan	5	—	15	1
McKenzie	2	—	10	—
Silkstone	1	—	12	—

THE LATE MR. SAYER.

Funeral this Afternoon.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George John Budd Sayer, which took place at the Matilda Hospital, yesterday, as briefly announced in the Hongkong Telegraph special edition, yesterday afternoon.

The deceased came to Hongkong about twenty five years ago to the Naval Yard. Later he joined Messrs. Pughard and Lowther in the building of the Admiralty Dock. That work being completed he commenced to practice on his own account as an architect and civil engineer. Mr. Sayer had a family of four sons and three daughters, and within the last two years, two of his sons died in Hongkong. The two remaining sons are, or have been serving their King and Country, and it is reported that one has been made a prisoner by the Germans.

The deceased was a prominent Freemason and in 1893 he was Worshipful Master of the Zealand Lodge. In 1901 he was P.M.Z. Victoria Chapter and in 1912 he was District Senior Grand Warden. Of late, Mr. Sayer had been employed in the censorship of telegrams, and he was a very hard working and an enthusiastic Hon. Treasurer of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Allied Troops at the Front, which was started some months ago in Hongkong.

The funeral will pass the monument at 5.30 this afternoon.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 8.)

that an advance, once launched, will never be checked for want of shells and cartridges. Those who have visited the Front in France and Flanders say that the scene absolutely beggars description. There are scores and scores of munitions and stores waiting ready for the big thing. There is a general impression that the next six weeks will be momentous ones in the history of the war and may even see its crisis reached. But it is also obvious that the Grand Staff in the West would prefer to ensure a simultaneous offensive East and West, and this depends to some extent on the ability to equip Russia without delay. And so once more the importance of the campaign in Gallipoli becomes evident. When General Joffre does decide to strike the blow in the West, the Germans will undoubtedly experience some unpleasant surprises. They may find themselves paid back in their own coin on a wholesale scale of which they have at present no conception.

Sir John French.

Men who are home from the front entirely confirm the reports current in London that it was largely the personality of Sir John French that saved the situation for the Allies at the first battle of Ypres. The situation was, indeed, a desperate one, for as everyone now knows a hundred and twenty thousand British were pitted in that struggle against six hundred thousand of the picked troops of Germany. One regiment that went into action eleven hundred strong came out with 73 men, and the casualties on both sides were heavier than any ever known before in warfare. But Sir John French never wavered. His reply to an officer, who pleaded that the men could not accomplish the impossible, was that the impossible must and would be achieved. His words flow from month to month along the lines, and something of Sir John French's own spirit was communicated to the army under his command. After that there was no looking back. The men would hardly have retired if they had been ordered to do so. And so victory was snatched from what looked like being certain defeat, and the Germans had nothing to show but untold casualties for the first desperate effort to hack a way through to Calais. One characteristic story of the British Commander-in-Chief was told me by a soldier who was present at the retreat from Mons, saw much of the fighting on the Marne, has spent more days than he cares to recall at Ypres, and was in the thick of it at the recent struggle at Hooge. The incident had to do with what was probably the most critical stage of the battle of Ypres. Sir John French was asked for more reinforcements. There were none. "I have only my sentry," he said, "and Sir John French's sentry accompanied the officer back into the fighting line. Sir John French himself followed a few moments later, and between intervals of issuing orders and conferring with his generals he worked strenuously like the humblest private in the R.A.M.C. at assisting in getting the wounded back to the base. Stories like these make one wonder no longer at the passionate loyalty and affection which the rank and file of the Army entertain for the British Commander-in-Chief. It is difficult to obtain confirmation of the story that when told that the men were at the last gasp he eternally reminded one of his generals that the enemy were "at their last gasp too." But the story rings true to those who know the man.

(To be Continued.)

TSINGTAU AFTER THE WAR.

Chino-Japanese Arrangements.

Peking, August 6.—The Tsingtau Customs question, which at one time threatened to prove a most troublesome, has been satisfactorily arranged to-day by the conclusion of an agreement between Japan and China whereby the former agrees, pending a post-bellum settlement, to the re-establishment forthwith of the Chinese Customs house and the conduct of business under Chinese control on the same conditions as under the German regime, with the exception that Japanese officials shall be employed instead of Germans. It is also provided that all Customs property taken over at the occupation shall be restored, as well as the revenue since collected, less a proportion due for local government in accordance with the German arrangement.

The Inspector-General has further come to an understanding with the Japanese Minister providing for increased Japanese representation in the Customs service, and Japan now agrees that her new nominees shall enter the service in the ordinary way.

All these arrangements are entirely satisfactory to China, and are interesting as evidence of the Japanese desire to re-establish good relations with the Chinese.

Times.

Exchange of Prisoners.

Stockholm, August 5.—The Austro-Hungarian Government has made representations to the Swedish Government regarding the exchange of war prisoners between that monarchy and Russia, via Sweden, on the same conditions as the exchange of prisoners between Germany and Russia. The exchange, if arranged, will be carried out under the auspices of the Red Cross. The difficulties do not seem to be insurmountable, and it is expected to begin in about three weeks' time.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Mr. Hodgson said that on July 19, last, a man named Lo Sin, living at Wuchung in the Pun U district, sent a certain number of bales of bean curds to the custom house at Whampoa. The junk on which the curds were carried, was attacked by pirates and the curds stolen. On July 30, the ship Wing On arrived in the Colony. The first prisoner was on board and engaged a number of coolies to remove the bales to the Au Tak Wharf. Prisoner No. 2 came up to the wharf to meet No. 1 and they were both arrested.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner, and a majority of not guilty against the second who was discharged.

Three years hard labour was the sentence passed on the first.

Possession of Explosives
Chan Ling-chi was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of explosives in suspicious circumstances.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, prosecuted, and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended. The jury was the same as in the previous case.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Hodgson informed the jury that the prisoner was stopped on the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's wharf, and his baggage was searched. Then bomb cases, fulminate of silver, chlorate of potash, and hermetically sealed glass tubes containing sulphuric acid were found.

Mr. Dovey, government analyst, deposed to the receipt of the various articles mentioned in the charge, and said that the fulminate of silver was particularly dangerous. There were also copper tubes which could be used for detonators, while the glass tubes containing sulphuric acid could be used in the manufacture of bombs. Fulminate of silver had been used in the manufacture of bombs.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin, witness said that a man, who was ignorant of the properties of these chemicals, might carry them about carelessly. If he were acquainted with their properties he would use care.

Answering his Lordship's witness said that the Chinese used fulminate of silver largely in the manufacture of the crackers which explode on being thrown to the ground.

A Chinese constable who arrested the prisoner said he found in his box, thirteen large bomb cases and in a basket 14 small ones, and four flat cases as well as the other materials. The prisoner said his elder brother had given them to him.

The prisoner, in the box, said his elder brother gave him the things he was carrying. He had never seen such things before and his brother told him the glass tubes contained medicine. The powder he was told were toothache powders and another substance, "face plaster."

The prisoner was found guilty by a majority of 5 to 2, and he was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony during the week ended September 18 is as follows: 1 case of bacillary plague—Chinese, fatal; 1 of cholera—Chinese, fatal; 9 of enteric fever—1 Australian, 1 British, 1 Indian and the rest Chinese (2 imported); 2 fatal.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V. D., state:—

The range is allotted to the 74th Punjab on Friday, 24th instant from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Leave.

Cpl. J. F. Grose is granted leave of absence from 25.9.15 to 23.10.15.

Parades.

Parades for Tuesday, 22nd instant.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Right Section M. G. Co.—Squad drill on Cricket ground.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section) who have not been passed out—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Higby and Sergt. T. Sutherland (Eng. Co.)

5.30 p.m.—Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder—Lecture at Headquarters by the Inspecting Officer.

Detail.

Gua Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 20th instant, H.K.V.R.

Next for duty No. 2 Section Artillery.

Officer on duty Lieut. Danby.

Detention Camp, Kowloon: On duty until morning of 25th instant—H. K. V. R.

Next for duty Sept. 28th Scouts Company, Officer on duty, Capt. Hutchison.

Sept. 27th Scouts Company, Officer on duty, Capt. Stewart.

Sgt. 28th Scouts Company, Officer on duty, Lieut. Murphy.

Sept. 29th Centre Section M. G. Co. Capt. G. G. Wood.

September 30th No. 1 Section Artillery, Lieut. Kennell.

October 1st Civil Service Company, Lieut. Lindell.

October 2nd Left Section M. G. Co. Capt. Armstrong.

Orderly Officer 26th September to 3rd October Lieut. Rees.

Orderly Sergt. 28th Sept. to 3rd Oct. Sergt. Hall.

Notice.

Members of the Corps attending the funeral of the late Captain (retired) G. J. B. Sayer will do so in Church Parade order. Officers will wear Sam Browne belts with one sling and no frog.

ALLEGED ROBBERY, AND MURDER.

Tragedy Reported from Tam Sai Haag.

It has been reported to the police that between 1 and 2 a.m., on the 10th inst. six or seven men, armed with knives and revolvers, entered a house at Tam Sai Haag village by the roof door, which was open. One seized the occupant by the throat while the others gagged him, and tied his hands; they then left the room, and went down to another occupied by Young She-mui. Wanchip-ko the man who had been gagged, heard three shots fired but was unable to give the alarm.

After the robbers had left, the woman who hid herself came and released Wan Chip-ko. Going to Young She-mui's room, they found her dead with several knife wounds in the body. The robbers had ransacked the room and stolen \$400 in money, and \$70 worth of jewels.

HONGKONG YOUTH'S SUCCESS.

Receives a Commission in the Black Watch.

We are informed that Mr. Alexander Lindsay Macdonald, the son of Mr. Donald Macdonald of Hongkong, has received a commission in the 5th Battalion Black Watch Regiment. Before proceeding to the front the youth will serve six months training in aviation. He passed out of Sandhurst after being one year there. He is an old Dulwich boy having attended that college for seven years. His brother was recently gazetted a midshipman.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D.S.P. (Reserve) are as follow:—

Patrols (Central).

Tuesday, September 21st.

5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Os. detailed by Inspector D'Almada.

8.50 p.m.—Crown-Sergeant Sirdar Khan and seven P. Os. Inspector Taylor will visit the 8.50 patrols.

Wednesday, September 22nd.

5.50 p.m.—Inspector Wilden, Sergeant Chinohen, and P. Os. Potter, Wicheh (3) Ormiston (3), Eastace (5) Cartwright (5), Arnold (3), Bryan (8).

8.50 p.m.—Crown-Sergeant Langley and seven P. Os. detailed by Crown-Sergeant Sirdar Khan.

Thursday, September 23rd.

5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Os. to be detailed by Inspector Wong.

8.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Os. to be detailed by Inspector Wong.

Patrols (Water Police).

Tuesday, September 21st.

5.50 p.m.—Hyndman (S), D'Aquino (S), Inspector D'Almada (P).

8.50 p.m.—A. Ablong (S), Maxwell (S), Doughty (P).

Wednesday, September 22nd.

5.50 p.m.—Goodwin (S), Rasmay (S), Ireson (P).

8.50 p.m.—Nevos (S), J. R. Pereira (S), Crown-Sergeant Silva (P).

Thursday, September 23rd.

5.50 p.m.—Rozario (S), Roza (S), Sergeant Figueiredo (P).

8.50 p.m.—F. Hobbs (S), W. Hobbs (S), Bunje (P).

Parades.

Tuesday, September 21st—Four Chinese Platoons in mufti and without rifles, at Central Station, 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Wednesday, September 22nd—Indian Recruits, rifle exercises 5.30 p.m.

Route March Thursday, September 23rd.

The D. S. P. regrets that, for police reasons, the hour for this Parade has to be altered. All ranks will fall in at the Water Police Station at 9.20 p.m. sharp. By courtesy of the Star Ferry Co., a special free ferry will leave Hongkong at 9.05 p.m. punctually, and will return at about 10.30 p.m. Uniform, with caps and rifles. Patrol men and those medically exempted, and only these, are permitted to be absent. The Parade State with names of absentees is to be placed before the Hon. C. S. P. This parade will be regarded as cancelled in the event of steady rain falling at 8.45 p.m.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 46

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at Los Angeles, U. S. A. \$500.00.

Per Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Victoria, B. C. from Min Sang Reading Room \$480.00.

Chinese Society at Singora, Siam 117.00.

Ferak Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Ipoh \$356.57.

Wan Kow Yan Sit Tin, Vancouver \$58.45.

Tin Yat Lau's Subscription book \$99.00.

Already acknowledged \$542.199.43.

Total \$543890.45.

Up to the Minute.

Closing prices:—

Indos.—\$150, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$133, sales.

Docks.—\$34, buyers.

Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 61, sellers.

Cements.—\$92, buyers.

Hongkong Ropes.—\$30, sales.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular dated London, August 19 states that:

The external movements have not been in favour of the Bank of England. The net reduction on balance amounts to \$3,588,000.

On the other hand, to-day's Bank return has shown an increase of no less than \$1,401,045, in the reserve of gold, indicating that the flow from internal circulation, which set in last week, continues on a still larger scale, even to the extent of nearly \$5,000,000 during the week.

The Controller of the Indian currency reports that after the outbreak of war, an arrangement was made whereby the Government of India agreed to receive on behalf of the Bank of England gold produced by certain Indian gold mining companies, for safe custody at the Bombay mint, after being melted and assayed. The amount deposited by the end of March, 1915 was 345,980 standard oz.

With regard to Silver the circular states:

After the exceptional rise to 23.1.10, last week, the tendency has been downward, and 1.10d. was shed daily with monotonous regularity until to-day.

The absence of any precipitance in this movement, and the curtailment of supplies which accompanied the shrinkage in price, indicated that the undertone of the market had undergone some improvement, and that the dry rot which seemed to have set in for some time past has been stayed for the present.

So small had offerings become on yesterday's quotation—22½d.—that they failed to suffice for the broadening enquiry, and a rally to 22½d. ensued to-day.

China has been a buyer rather than a seller at the lower level, but the Indian bazaars have pursued a temporizing policy, and have sent at intervals buying limits too low to tempt sellers.

An Indian currency return for August 12 gave details in lakhs of rupees as follow:—

Notes in circulation... 89.55

Reserve in silver coin... 40.07

Gold coin and bullion 9.33

Gold in England..... 6.15

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,900 bars, as compared with 5,200 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The United States Treasury purchased for the San Francisco mint 500,000 oz. at an average price of slightly under 490. per ounce.

Messrs. Moatta and Goldmid's weekly circular dated London, August 19, 1915, adds the following additional remarks in regard to silver:

Business has been on a very small scale, the Indian bazaars have been practically the only buyers and their orders have not been sufficient to absorb at unchanged rates even the limited supply that has been on the market.

It is perhaps worth noting that owing to the fall in American exchange, silver in New York has this week been quoted considerably lower than it was in November last year when the price in London was only 22½. Although a certain part of the American production has always come to market practically irrespective of price, the very low price in America must naturally make producers more reluctant to sell. Gold.—During the week the Bank of England has bought \$571,000 in foreign gold coin, while the sales have been \$4,750,000 in foreign gold coin, and \$394,000 in bars in addition to which 15,000 in sovereigns has been earmarked for the Straits Settlements.

WAR ITEMS.

The "Scrap of Paper." The Hague, August 1.—The Echo Belge announces that the people of Brussels have decided to wear on August 4 a piece of torn paper to mark the anniversary of the day on which Herr von Bethmann Hollweg called the Belgian neutrality treaty a scrap of paper.

Militia Called Out to Armed Hungarians.

New York, August 2.—The Militia has been called out to subdue a number of armed Hungarian strikers at the aluminium factory at Masena (New York), where munitions are being manufactured. The factory officials put the trouble down to alien influences. One striker has been killed and a number injured.

King and Boys Salute.

The King, accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince Alexander of Teck, were out riding in Windsor Great Park this morning. Prince Henry was also out on his pony. Some boys playing at soldiers in the Long Walk saluted the Royal party, and the salute was duly acknowledged.

Potato Riot in Germany.

Amsterdam, August 1.—The Breslau Volksrecht, according to the Vorwarts, reports that the exorbitant potato prices which dealers at the last weekly market demanded at Koenigsbrette led to a minor market revolt, in the course of which women stormed the potato carts, maltreated the dealers, and finally decamped with the potatoes without paying.

Chaplains for Welsh Troops.

The South Wales Calvinistic Methodist Association has appointed a sub-committee to join with the North Wales Association to consider the question of appointing Welsh Nonconformist chaplains for the Army. Although thousands of young Welshmen have enlisted, only a few chaplains have been appointed to minister among them.

French Paymaster Degraded.

Paris, August 2. Desclaux, the chief army paymaster, who was sentenced by court-martial on March 25 last to seven years' imprisonment for misappropriation of military stores, was degraded from his rank of colonel at seven o'clock this morning in the courtyard of the Military School.

German Airmen Killed.

Paris, August 3.—The Matin learns that Captain Jaegerhuter and Lieutenant Schinnerer, two of Germany's best aviators, while proceeding in an automobile from Sarrebourg to Riedling, met with their deaths. Something went wrong with the steering wheel as the car was passing a carriage, with the result that it collided violently with a tree by the roadside and overturned on the occupants, crushing them so badly that they died almost immediately.

His Great Deed.

All the chroniclers of the war know how many deeds of bravery have been swallowed up in darkness and oblivion. But, says "Wayfarer" in the Nation, it is surprising that so little has been heard of the wonderful deed of Lieutenant Moorhouse, the young aviator who died of his wounds after dropping bombs on Courtrai station and railway lines. The enterprise was of vital importance; 40,000 Germans were in full march on our columns. They were stopped dead by Mr. Moorhouse's achievement. But that was not all. It was equally necessary for our commanders to know whether the column had been arrested or no. Lieutenant Moorhouse had flown low and been badly wounded. But he was resolved to return to our lines and make his report, and return he did, scarcely fired on from the German ranks. Before dying he wrote a touching letter to his young child, to be read when he was seventeen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

MILITARY BOUNDARIES.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir:—Whilst fishing yesterday in Kowloon between Macdonald's works and detention camp and distant from the latter over 250 yards, I was informed that I was encroaching and was a few yards within the military ground, although there is no mark to show where the military ground begins.

I have, however, seen many Chinese fishing at a much nearer distance to the camp and their boys playing there every afternoon. I should think that the military authorities could place a boundary fence or board to show where their ground begins, and not to leave to a private to fix the boundary at his pleasure to the inconvenience and annoyance of the public.

Yours etc.
A LOVER OF PEACE.
Hongkong September 20, 1915.

PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL

Election of Dr. Machado.

Lisbon, Aug. 6.—At a joint sitting of the two Chambers Dr. Bernardino Machado was elected President of the Republic for a period of four years beginning on October 5 next. The principal candidates were Dr. Machado and Senhor Correia Barreto, presented by the Democrats, Senhor Guerra Junqueiro, by the Evolutionists, and Senhor Duarte Leite, by the Unionists. At the third and final division Dr. Machado obtained 134 votes and Senhor Barreto 18. The other candidates were eliminated.—Times.

Dr. Bernardino Machado has probably a greater all-round experience as statesman and politician than any of his countrymen now living. Formerly a professor at University of Coimbra, he became a Monarchist Deputy and a peer of the realm elected to represent scientific and educational institutions, and was for a few months Minister of Public Works under Dom Carlos. Always a strong supporter of Liberal principles and a great admirer of English institutions, he strove for some years for the reform of the Monarchy on constitutional lines, but eventually became convinced of the incurable corruption of the Rotativist parties, and turned Republican. From that moment he worked with increasing bitterness against the Monarchy, whose overthrow was due more to his untiring propaganda on the platform and in the Press than to any other single agency. On the foundation of the Republic in October, 1910, he became Minister for Foreign Affairs, and soon identified himself with the Radical wing of the Cabinet led by Dr. Alonso Costa. On August 24, 1911, when the Constitution was settled, he stood for the Presidency, and was defeated by Senhor Arriaga. Later he went as Ambassador to Rio de Janeiro, whence he returned in January, 1914, to take over the Premiership from his friend and colleague, Dr. Alonso Costa. He resigned in the following December.

Mr. T. Hough's Return.

Mr. T. Hough arrived from Japan yesterday.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The A. & C. Line's TAIYUAN left Manilla for Hongkong Direct on 19th inst. and may be expected to arrive on the 15th instant.

The P. M. S. MONGOLIA left Shanghai September 16, for Hongkong via Manilla.

ENVER PASHA AS SULTAN OF TURKEY?

Threat to Bring about a Civil War.

Paris, August 2.—The Rome correspondent of the Journal gives quotations from a dispatch which the Correspondence received from Salonica which show that between Enver Pasha and Chabil Bey a grave difference of opinion has arisen which may well be the forerunner of decisive events for Turkey.

Chabil is opposed to all concessions to Bulgaria, and threatens, in event of any being made, to endeavour to come to a separate peace with the Quadruple Entente. On the other hand, Enver Pasha and the German mission favour concessions, and declare that Bulgaria must be treated in the most generous way possible.

At the last council of Ministers, Enver Pasha, finding himself violently opposed by Chabil Bey, threatened to throw the country into a new civil war, and made no secret of his intention to effect, if need be, a coup d'etat.

According to information from Salonica it is not impossible that Enver Pasha will end up by proclaiming himself Sultan of Turkey.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. Treasury.

Trading with the Enemy Second Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

Particulars Required by the Custodian which have been approved by the Governor.

No. 418.—All persons whose duty it is under this Ordinance to notify the Custodian of property held or managed by them on behalf of enemies are requested to send in lists of such property to the Treasury in duplicate. Such lists should show the name, the present residence, if known, or supposed present residence, of the enemies on whose behalf the property is held or managed. A separate list (in duplicate) should be sent in respect of each class of property, e.g., deposits on current account, fixed deposits, title deeds, share scrip, produce, etc., etc. In respect of each class of property separate lists must be made of property over which the holder or manager has a lien.

In the case of payments under section 4 of the Ordinance the particulars required are:—The names and present residences, where known, of the persons, firms or companies, to whom the dividends, interest or share of profits would otherwise be payable, the date at which such dividends or interest became due and payable, and the amount and description of stock, shares, loans, etc., on which such dividends and interest accrue. Separate lists of particulars (in duplicate) should be sent in of dividends, interest and shares of profits, respectively.

Payments may be made by forwarding to the Treasury cheque in favour of the "Custodian of enemy property" or by sending a bank receipt for money paid to the credit of the Custodian's account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Further information may be obtained during the usual hours at the Treasury.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.

Custodian of Enemy Property.
15th September, 1915.

G. R. Treasury.

Trading with the Enemy Second Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

No. 418.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Colonial Treasurer to act as Custodian of enemy property for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Second Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

15th September, 1915.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FRENCH ARTILLERY DESTROYING ENEMY DEFENCES.

September 18, 1.40 a.m.

A Paris communique says that there has been heavy cannonading on the whole front, the French artillery effectively continuing the destruction of the enemy defences. There was fighting with bombs and grenades at app. heads in the region of Angres, Sonchez and Neuville, and there was sustained fusillading between the trenches in the Roye district.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY TRAINS BOMBED AND DAMAGED.

September 18, 1.40 a.m.

A communique from Rome states that the Italian artillery continued to shell destructively, in the evening, the columns marching on various points of the front. Air reconnaissances revealed the presence of numerous trains at the stations on the Trieste railway, which were bombed and damaged.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE LAST ZEPPELIN RAID.

September 18, 2.00 a.m.

The Home Secretary, to-night, has issued a description by an impartial observer, of the last Zeppelin raid on London and district. The precise localities are not disclosed as not to give information to the enemy, because the German official reports prove that the commanders of the Zeppelins are often grossly in error regarding their movements. The damage done in every case is to private property and mostly of a small residential kind. The victims are women; children, shopkeepers and workers, the sacrifice of whose lives serves no military purpose whatever. The folly and fatality of the raid can well be imagined when the Germans dropped bombs, at random, in a crowded London district, touching no public institutions of any kind. If Count Zeppelin accompanied the raiders he will be disappointed, and will learn that only a minority of London's multitudes are aware of the presence of the airships. Those who heard the guns and saw the Zeppelins showed an interest of curiosity rather than that of fear, but, that the London suburbs faced calmly the murderous efforts in no wise mitigates the callous and purposeless brutality of the raiders. The Observer gives the following incidents:—A bomb was dropped on the roof of a block of workmen's dwellings, crowded with children; two little children were killed instantly. This happened when the captain of the Zeppelin confessed that he was visiting the docks. An incendiary bomb fell on a stable roof and a motor car was immediately ablaze. The stableman and his wife, despite the terrific fire, rescued eleven horses, a watchdog and a bird in a cage. The only casualty was a bantam cock. Another bomb fell on some small flats. Two children were killed, also three adults. A bomb was dropped into the street and caught a motor bus with twenty persons aboard, ten of whom were killed and ten injured. These incidents suffice to show the real nature of the Zeppelin attacks.

(Continued on back of Page 8)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 21st SEPTEMBER 1915.

5th and 6th Series

"LUCILLE LOVE"

Pathe's Famous Comics

MAX LINDER

HAIR DRESSER

"BILLY'S BUGLE"

Key note. —

Keep an eye on the Week-end Programme.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing Friday 17th September.

The Great Feature Film

"LUCILLE LOVE"

1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th series

in 8 parts.

NOTICES.

WE INVITE YOU

TO CALL IN AND CONSULT US REGARDING YOUR PROPOSED

MOTOR BOAT

SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE. BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Phone 27

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer Moldavia. From London August 7.—To Shanghai: Mrs Deane, Mrs H. H. Fox, Rev. and Mrs R. M. Gamsen, Mr E. Storms, Mr and Mrs G. F. Duddridge, Mr E. G. Case, Mr and Mrs R. G. Storms, Mr G. Sherman, Miss Higgins, Mr C. H. Ridgway, Mr W. H. Miller, Mr S. Parker, Mrs Green, Mr W. Reed, Dr and Mrs Hay-Bolton. To Hongkong: Mr F. L. Jarrett, Mrs Gascoigne, Mr A. H. Barlow, Commander R. W. Myburgh, Mr J. Bradley, To Manila: Mr H. Kenyon, Mr R. Thompson.

Per P. and O. steamer Khyber. From London Aug. 21.—To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs E. Bingham, Mrs Ling and 2 children, Mr J. B. Reside.

Per P. and O. steamer Medina. From London Sept. 4.—To Shanghai: Mr R. G. Dawie, Rev J. S. Helps and son, Dr E. Cundall, Miss B. Weaver, Mrs and Miss Cooper, Miss Dale, Mr G. Stephenson, Mr E. E. Fraser, Miss D. J. Walker, Mrs E. P. Sanderson, and son, Mr W. Harrow, Dr and Mr W. G. Grovner, Miss Wilson, Mr A. C. Thomas, Mr and Mrs J. H. Jennings, To Hongkong: Mr A. K. Henderson, Miss E. D. George, Mrs H. S. Chee.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru. From London, July 31.—To Shanghai: Mr A. Fraser, Mr Kon Don Chung. To Hongkong: Mr and Mrs G. Ireland, Mr H. B. North, Mrs H. Kingcome, Mrs Rouse and 2 children.

Per P. and O. steamer Mongolia. From London September 18.—To Shanghai: Miss M. Buchanan, Miss F. Sanders, Miss Thompson, Mr F. A. Samson, Capt. W. J. Barker, Mr and Mrs C. E. Stephenson. To Hongkong: Mr E. J. Ainslie, Miss Jacob.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru. From London Aug. 14.—To Shanghai: Mrs W. E. Southcott, Mrs F. H. Hanbury, Dr and Mrs Andrew Graham, Miss M. Cathro, Miss Hodd, Miss M. A. Conod, Mr M. Macphail, Mr J. E. Bates, Rev. and Mrs Withcher and 2 children, Mr and Mrs E. B. Foster, Masters K. and H. Staley, Mr A. Stewart, Miss J. C. Morris, Mr F. Robinson. To Hongkong: Mr and Mrs A. T. Campbell, Mr W. Sinclair, Mr and Mrs Muir, infant and nurse, Miss G. Orenden, Miss S. Chieu, Miss Chance, Miss Plumb, Mr W. Stapleton, Mr C. Stapleton, Miss R. Gonzalez, Mr F. A. Redmond, Mr E. P. Shoop.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru. From London Aug. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr Fraser, Mrs Sanderson and Master Sanderson, Mrs O'Hara. To Hongkong: Mr S. M. Mayes, Miss G. Ripplingale.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru. From London Sept. 11.—To Shanghai: Mr W. H. T. King, Miss K. Holt, Mrs Preistley and child, Mr R. Macfarlane, Mr and Mrs Sangster, Mrs Stott, Mrs Friedrick and 2 children, Mr W. Blenck, Mrs A. H. Skinner, Mrs Stewart, Miss K. I. Craven, Miss Taylor, Miss Casswell, Miss E. M. Kten, Miss I. Macvean, Mrs Walley. To Hongkong: Mrs Rees, Mrs Cartwright, Mr and Mrs White, Hon E. R. Mrs and Miss Halifax, Miss Marr, Mr and Mrs Chapman, Mr and Mrs Davidson, Mr Richardson, jun., Mrs Richardson, Mr D.S. Cooper, Mr H. Scott.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

GATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE

THE Company's Steamship,

"KAMSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 20th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 18th September 1915.

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE. Oper. Till Midnight.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Oz.
Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa	1b. 19
" Prime Cut	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
" Roast—Shiu	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 60
" Head—Ngau Tan	each 60
" Heart—Ngau Sum	1b. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
" Feet—Ngau Kauk	each 11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	1b. 18
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.09
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	1b. 25
" Leg—Yeung Pui	25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	24
" Saddle	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	27
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Kauk	1b. 13
" Fry—Chu Chap	15
" Head—Chu Tau	16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18
" Liver—Chu Kon	1b. 28
" Chop—Chu Fai Kwat	24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	1
" Leg—Chu Pui	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	29
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kauk	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	1b. 28
" Sucking Figs, to order—Chu Tai	22
" Suet, Best—Shang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	28
" Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	19
" Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung	20
" Lard—Chu Yau	20

POULTRY.

	Oz.
Chicken—Kai Tsai	1b. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34
Ducks—Ap	32
" Pan Kau	18
Doves—Pan Kau	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 38
" (fresh) —	42
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b. 42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	1b. 60
" Hen	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75
Quail—Om Chun	25
Partridges—Che Ku	65

FISH.

	Oz.
Barbel—Ka Yu	1b. 18
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Man Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	28
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	18
Eel, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa—Shak Fan	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labras—Wong Ka Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Pa Pau Fong	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	15
Roach—Chun Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	30
Shark—Sha Yu	7
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	60

FRUITS.

	Oz.
Almonds—Hang Yan	1b. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
" (Chefoo)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	18

肉食

	Oz.
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	1
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	each 12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	1b. 30
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	1b. 8
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	10
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	1b 28
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	10
" Fresh	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	8
" Sweet	10
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	15
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	15
Water Melon—(Am)—Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Oz.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Shuang-hoi Ah Chi	1b. 8
Chenit	1b. 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Shuang Hoi Pin	10
" Sprout—Ah Choi	8
" Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tan	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
" Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	1b. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	1b. 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Ohu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	1b. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
" old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b. 6
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oh Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okroes	1b. 8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
" Green—Shang Chong	6
" Shanghai—Shuang-hoi Chong Tau	7
Paraley—Kun Tsoi	1b. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b. 8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Shuang-hoi Shu Tse	3
" Japan—Yat Pun Shu Tsoi	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	8
" Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tsoi	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tan	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	6
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnips Panti (Long)—Lo Pak	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	12
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsoi	6
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
" Tau	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 20th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	8
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	7
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	35
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.).	35
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin.	35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.	33
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin.	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]	
5. Market Produce:—(See above)	
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 26th July, 1914.	
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coins, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 20 in value (excepting those articles enumerated in clause 6 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.	

菓子

	Oz.
杏仁	1b. 35
花生	18
天麻	18

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

THE QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION.

September 18, 3.35 a.m.
Enquiries in official quarters indicate that the reports as to a grave crisis in the Cabinet, on the subject of compulsory service, must be taken with reserve. It is true there are differences among the Ministers on the subject, but the Cabinet hitherto has not discussed compulsion. The recent meetings have been devoted to the Budget. It is stated that the Cabinet, under Mr. Asquith's guidance, has subordinated all considerations to the maintenance of the increase of the army in the field with the support of a united people. No hasty action will be taken. The Government is confident that an impasse will be avoided.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO ENEMY TRENCHES.

September 18, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the French artillery continue to do heavy damage to enemy trenches and works. There has been some liveliness with the German heavy guns in the region between the Somme and the Aisne, where the French batteries replied energetically.

ANOTHER SPY SHOT.

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that another spy court-martialled at the Westminster Guildhall, was found guilty and executed.

THE RUSSIANS.

BOLDNESS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

September 18, 6.15 a.m.
A Petrograd communique states the enemy attacks west and south west of Dvinsk continue. Stubborn fighting, which has long been in progress east of Vilna, has become more intense. Enemy detachments have reached the railway at various points on the left of the Vilna River, and there have been engagements with strong cavalry forces at many points in this region. The Russians scored further successes in the southern theatre, especially during the fight for the possession of Derajno. The Russians, entering the town, hustled the enemy out to a neighbouring village, which was stormed, the Russians capturing 2,000 prisoners, while, though the Russian counter-attack on the frontier village of Gatoval, south-west of Vishnevets, failed to occupy the village, it resulted in the capture of 582 prisoners, and another 814 prisoners were taken during the fight on the Strypa River. North of Butchany the enemy was dislodged in adjacent villages, and fled in disorder. The communique concludes by saying that the "boldness of our troops on the whole front southwards of Rovno is successfully checking the enemy's counter-attacks, which were made in great strength."

PREPARING FOR THE EVACUATION OF VILNA.

September 18, 12.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Germans, besides threatening Vilna from the north, are endeavouring to drive a wedge of fifteen divisions of cavalry some fifty miles southward of the town. They have guns and quick-firers, and are accompanied by Jaegers in motor waggons. This manoeuvre places the fate of Vilna in the balance. Refugees from that place report an uninterrupted cannonading by day and night, as well as bomb dropping from Tanbes and Albstroes. The Russians are completing the evacuation of the factories and everything else has gone. The inhabitants have nearly all left.

"KEEP CALM."

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
The prorogation of the Dams follows the movement in favour of national Government, of which, however, nothing further has been recently heard and appears to have made a painful impression. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that at a private sitting of members of the Dams, it was decided to convey to the Emperor, its feelings concerning prorogation. The parties resolved not to disperse, at least half will remain in Petrograd; nevertheless, "keep calm," is the watchword at all party meetings, also the Press is universally of the determination to do nothing to play into German hands. Thus party leaders have urged the members not to withdraw from the special committee for the co-operation with the various Ministries concerned in the conduct of the war. It will not be another Viborg. Socialist Labour leaders will use their influence with the workmen in the right direction.

THE SERBIAN ARMY.

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
According to a message from Paris the Serbian Prime Minister, M. Pasich, interviewed by a correspondent of the Petit Parisien, at Nish, says that French aviators show that up to the present no enemy army is massed on the Danube. In any case the Serbian army is now re-organised, and plentifully munitioned and it will take more than 450,000 men to attempt to break through and establish a connection with the Turks. Can Germany now spare so many?

A GIFT FROM HOLLAND.

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
A message from Havre states that the steamer, Batavier III, chartered on private initiative in Holland and equipped as a hospital ship of two hundred beds, has arrived and has been placed at the disposal of the French Red Cross Society.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 6—Germans enter Liege.

Aug. 7—French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhouse.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Taigtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Holigoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sedan. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Marne taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir. Creasy, and Hogue.

Sept. 28—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Angoulême.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

NOTICE.

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD. VARNISHES, PAINTS, COLOURS, ENAMELS, etc.

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Mantelero J Wright S H
Martins P J K

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Ohli.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Taigtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

NOTICES.

MELACHRINO & CO.'S EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames . . \$2.20 per 100
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— PHOTOGRAPH —

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Queen's Road, Hongkong.

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NOTICE.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpou Coal (British North Borneo). Silimpou Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpou Coal (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges. At Sebatik, the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.
5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.

By Arrangement with the Government, the Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. has been authorized to operate the Peak Tramway, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

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PILLS
A French Remedy for all respiratory ailments. It is the best remedy for the cure of all kinds of asthma, bronchitis, and other respiratory ailments. It is a powerful expectorant and is highly recommended by all medical authorities.

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COMMERCIAL.

Yarn.
In local (Shanghai) yarn, no business is reported during the week, the market remaining steady to firm. The high prices quoted by millowners have caused dealers to hold aloof for the present.

Cotton.
A small amount of business has been transacted in Shanghai for Tanghai with prices ranging from Tls. 23.50 to Tls. 23.80 for October delivery and Tls. 23.20 for November-December delivery, prices for Shanghai being Tls. 21.80 to Tls. 22.00 for September-October delivery, and a teaming Tls. 21.50 for October delivery. Fine weather has improved the aspect for the new local crop, and prices are inclined to be easier, dealers not being quite so firm in their stand for values as when there was bad weather and a worse outlook. The last Liverpool quotations are: Middling American, 5.78d., Egyptian 7.75d., Bengal Fine 4.40d. per lb.

Piece Goods.
The Shanghai market during the week has been particularly uninteresting and dull. Demand has been weak, and though in some instances prices have been maintained, in others they have declined somewhat. Tightness of money is the principal trouble, which, no doubt, will improve after the Mid-Autumn festival on the 23rd instant, and should the bottom fall out of the political discussion, a strong market may be looked forward to. The auctions in general are comparatively the same as the week previous. Greys and whites at Yuenfong were weaker to the extent of about one candareen, and Italians were down about two candareens. A slightly larger quantity was offered, but the tone generally was very flat. Blacks and fancy goods at Kauping were quite firm, while greys and whites were weak. A smaller quantity was offered at Ewo, but all parcels were sold on a steady market.

Money in America.
A New York despatch received on September 1, by the Bank of Japan states that the backing of the Associated Banks of New York exceeds liabilities by \$204,000,000. Re-discount and advances at the reserve banks amount to \$43,000,000, of which \$8,500,000 is for the New York Reserve Bank. The money market is quiet; call money is quoted at between 1 1/2 per cent. and 2 1/2 per cent., while three months' sight is obtainable at 3 1/2 per cent. Germany has expressed her desire to settle the submarine problem in reply to the American Note with amicable means. Owing to this change in Germany's attitude the stock market has revived. As a measure against the declaration of Great Britain and France to include cotton in contraband of war the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, has announced that the Government will advance \$30,000,000 out of the Treasury funds to warehouse companies and reserve bank as occasion to help cotton growers arises. It has been announced, as already reported, that \$50,000,000 will be loaned in Wall Street at five per cent. to pay for exports of France. Though the second shipment of gold to the amount of \$20,000,000 and securities to the extent of \$30,000,000 has arrived at New York, the cross rates of exchange between England and New York have further fallen to a point of 62 cents.

American Cotton.
The American Board of Agriculture published the fourth forecast for the season's cotton crops in the States on Monday, August 30. According to it the prospective crops show a rather alarming decrease as compared with all of the preceding forecasts, the new index number standing at 89.2 as may be seen in the subjoined table:
1st forecast.....80.3
2nd forecast.....80.0
3rd forecast.....76.3
4th forecast.....80.2
Again, in comparison with the same time last year the present figure is a decrease of 8.8. On the basis of these figures the probable result of the season's harvest is estimated at 13,700,000 bales.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

		S.-SELLERS		SA.-SALES		B.-BUYERS		N.-NOMINAL			
STOCK.		To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May, to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May, to now	Last Dividend and Date	
Banks.											
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	\$820 b. 272 3/4	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	830 x div.	790 c. div.	{ 22 3/4 - at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	420 b.	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	420	360	{ Final of \$4 a/o 1913. Interim of \$18 a/o 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	165 b.	10,000	\$15	\$5	145	May	133	Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914.
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ld.	4970 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$972	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$35 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	\$243 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/4	Jan.	243	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	161 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	420 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. { 40 cts. b. x the re-											
C. & M.S. S. Co., Ld.	100 per s.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/4	Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	\$88 b. x div.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	91	45	\$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	20 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	156 1/2 b.	60,000	\$25	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	157 1/2	96	{ 6% on preferred shares and 3% on deferred shares for year 1914
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	90/-	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	\$35 1/2 b.	40,000	\$10	all	48	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.											
China S. Refining Co., Ld.	134 s.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ld.	38 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.											
Kailan Mining Admin'n Co., Ltd.	30/-	1,000,000	\$1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	\$3 1/2	200,000	\$1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	4	3.60	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ld.	31/6	160,000	\$1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6	32/-	{ 1/- interim a/o 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian.	40/6	796,666	\$1	all	56/6		21/3				{ 1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	78 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	79	68	{ \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pca D. Co., Ld.	81 s.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	81	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	61 s.	55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	{ Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	93 1/2 n.	38,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2	80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.											
Anglo French Lands	4	13,000	\$100	100					94	94	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	112 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co	\$109 s.	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111 x div.	108	{ \$3 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phey Estate & F. Co., Ld.	\$7.15 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/4	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$105 b.	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ld.	72 1/2 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	70	70	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 n.	10,000	\$100	all					100	100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.											
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	t.180 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	125	May	180	152 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$9.00 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/4	Mar.	7	June	9	7	{ 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$15 1/2 b.	75,000	\$10	all	14 1/2	Jan.	11	Mar.	17	13 1/2	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$90 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	t.105 sa.	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105	96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end'g 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.											
China Borneo Company, Ld.	\$10 1/4 b.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	{ 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	\$4.30 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/4	4 1/4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all							
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ld.	\$34 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8.95	8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	\$34 b.	40,000	7 1/2	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	\$3 1/2 b.	400,600	\$10	all	6.80	Jan.	5	Dec.	9 1/2	6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	44 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	44 1/2	39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	\$185 b.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	185	184	{ Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	\$29 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	30	25	{ Interim of \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5.15 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 % for 1914
Langkats	t.39 1/2 s.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	36 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/o 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	\$9.60 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/4	Jan.	9 1/4	June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 80 cts.		50,000	\$10	\$1.	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	\$1	80 cts.	
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all					4	4	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ld.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	10					5	5	{ \$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all					20	20	{ None
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	\$3 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	\$16 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ld.	\$6.85 n.	50,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	\$6 1/2 n.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
G. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	{ \$1.50 for 1914

WRICHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, SEPT. 20, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

T/T Selling.	1/9 9/16
Demand	1/9 5/8
30 d/s	1/9 11/16
60 d/s	1/9 3/4
4 m/s	1/9 13/16
T/T Shanghai	78
Private 30 d/s sight	76 1/2
T/T Singapore	76 1/2
T/T Japan	86
T/T India	135 1/2
Demand India	136 1/4

T/T Bombay	135 1/4
Demand Bombay	135 1/4
T/T Calcutta	135 1/4
Demand Calcutta	135 1/4
T/T Manila	83
Demand Manila	83
T/T San Francisco	42 1/2
Demand New York	42 1/2
T/T Java	107 1/2
Demand Java	107 1/2
T/T Hongkong	46 1/2
Demand Hongkong	46 1/2
T/T London	47
Demand London	47

On Haiphong	8 1/2 % prem.
On Saigon	8
On Bangkok	8 1/2
4 m/s L/C	1/10 3/16
4 m/s D/P	1/10 5/16
6 m/s L/C	1/10 7/16
30 d/s Sney & M.	1/10 7/16
30 d/s San Francisco	42 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	2.57 1/2
6 m/s France	2.62 1/2

Gold Leaf per oz.	\$59.80
Sovereign	\$11.25 nom.
Bar Silver	ready 23 1/2 forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	\$18 5/8
Chinese	10	\$18 5/8
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	\$9 1/2
Hongkong	10	\$9 1/2

Sept. 20th.

NOTICE

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.



IT'S PURE.
IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
SUIT
THIS
CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER

IT'S BREWED
BY
NY CARLSBERG
BREWERY
COPENHAGEN
DENMARK
AND
IS OF
BONA FIDE
DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Compradores, and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

TEL. 636

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
KOBE, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antwerp, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Malwa, New	Feb. 25
Malwa, Old	\$9.100 per p
Patna, New	9.325 per p
Patna, Old	9.200
Benares, New	9.050
Benares, Old	8.950

